

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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LOMEYKO ON U.S.-USSR RELATIONS, SUMMIT MEETING

LD201753 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Vladimir Lomeyko, head of the Press Department of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is currently on a working visit to the CSSR. Bohumil Horak has taken this opportunity to ask him for an interview.

[Begin recording] [Horak speaking in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] The Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva have been going on for 6 full months, but there has been no progress. In your view, what would contribute to getting the Geneva negotiations out of this deadlock?

[Lomeyko speaking in Russian with superimposed Czech translation] To put it briefly, what matters is being interested and demonstrating political will. If the U.S. side demonstrates interest in achieving an agreement on the principle of equality and equal security, then the Geneva negotiations will move from their deadlock. The first round of these talks and the beginning of the second round showed that the U.S. Administration sadly lacks this interest. This is the chief problem of the whole talks.

[Horak] How do you evaluate the current condition and perspectives of Soviet-U.S. relations?

[Lomeyko] It is of course not possible to describe them as satisfactory, but I would like to express the hope that Washington would understand that when Soviet-U.S. relations are bad, the whole international atmosphere suffers, and thus the U.S. side also loses out. This is because the world is interlinked. For us the relative balance of force between the Soviet Union and the United States is of fundamental importance. This is so because it guarantees international security, the security of the USSR and that of our allies. If you like, it guarantees that peace is preserved. We would like to think that in the United States itself the views of sober-minded politicians will prevail; that is those politicians who will eventually understand that Soviet-U.S. relations can further develop only on the principal of equality, equal security, and mutually advantageous cooperation.

[Horak] Some Western mass media speculate about a Soviet-U.S. summit meeting between Comrade Gorbachev and President Reagan.

[Lomeyko] Yes, this is being widely mentioned. But too much attention is being paid to a question which is in fact quite clear -- both sides have agreed that they are interested in such a meeting. At the moment, negotiations are under way through diplomatic channels as to when and where the meeting will take place. It's not simple. I would like to emphasize that some people, in Washington in particular, imagine the forthcoming meeting as an event where everything will be resolved. However, this question is rather broader than that. It is not that relations between the Soviet Union and the United States are bad because the leading representatives of both countries have not met. They have not met because poor relations exist between the Soviet Union and the United States, and poor relations exist between them because Washington is taking a course aimed at attaining military supremacy. We have always considered these summit meetings very important. They help to achieve mutual understanding when good political will exists on both sides. If they are willing to solve questions with us in Washington on the basis of equality, a summit meeting would help this.

[Horak] Yesterday at an international press conference in Bonn, representatives of a group of experts of the SED and the SPD put forward a joint proposal for the creation of a chemical weapons free zone in Europe. How do you evaluate this step?

[Lomeyko] Chemical weapons are at least enemy number two. During nuclear equality they could even become enemy number one. The Soviet Union has been and is for a complete ban on chemical weapons and their complete removal. The Americans do put forward various proposals and express willingness to talk but they always concentrate on the problem of control. In other words, they maintain that it is necessary to solve all the formal questions connected with control. We believe that although control is important, the most important thing is to begin concrete talks on reducing the number of chemical weapons. This is why yesterday's SED-SPD initiative is useful. If other countries do not put forward any preconditions, if they accept the idea that it is necessary to begin talks on the basis of destroying the stockpiles of chemical weapons and not adding others, not importing binary and other forms of chemical weapons to Europe, then I think we will take the first step to making Europe free from this dark specter of death. [end recording]

SPD, SED CALL FOR ZONE FREE OF CHEMICAL ARMS

LD191934 Moscow TASS in English 1905 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Bonn June 19 TASS -- Representatives of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (SED) and the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) have declared for creating a zone free of chemical arms in central Europe. It was stressed at a press conference here today, attended by Hermann Axen, a member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and Karsten Dietrich Voigt, a member of the board of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, and members of the two parties' working group on questions of disarmament in the field of chemical arms, that the move to free the European Continent of this monstrous type of mass destruction weapons would be an important contribution to reducing the arsenals of warfare toxic agents and would lessen the danger of unleashing a chemical war. Representatives of the SED and SPD condemned the steps which are being taken by the U.S. Administration to build up chemical arms and Washington's plans to start the production of the new type of this weapon -- binary chemical munitions.

Addressing the press conference, Hermann Axen drew attention to the socialist countries' readiness to take concrete measures to achieve disarmament in the field of chemical arms, which was manifest in the peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty member states. Their efforts are aimed at ensuring a comprehensive and total ban of warfare toxic agents, he stressed.

H. Axen and K.D. Voigt submitted to the press conference a draft treaty on setting up a zone free of chemical weapons in central Europe, which was drawn up by members of the two parties' working group. The draft treaty will be handed over to the Governments of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, and also to all other interested countries in the U.N. Committee on Disarmament.

L. PONOMAREV ON LASER RESEARCH, SDI, BUSH TRIP

LD201908 Moscow TASS in English 1844 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS -- TASS commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes: U.S. Vice-President George Bush leaves for Western Europe later this week to make another go at ramming Ronald Reagan's "star wars" program, officially known as "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI), down the West Europeans' throat. THE LONDON TIMES said Bush would try to dispel the NATO allies' misgivings over "star wars" and drum up support for the program. In short, another bid will be made to dupe people, who continue doubting the need to extend the arms race to outer space, into seeing SDI as defensive in nature and to try and twist the arms of those who criticize Washington's plans.

Preoccupation with U.S. preparations for space warfare, in the meantime, is being voiced both in Europe and elsewhere in the world as people realize that the United States wants to subordinate all near-earth and remote space to its military purposes and the statements that SDI is limited to "research" alone are a cover-up effort.

These statements do not square with reality as laser weapons testing is proceeding at full tilt even today, in particular, with the help of the space shuttle Discovery now in orbit. James Abrahamson, the general in charge of the "star wars" scheme, bluntly admitted the special significance of the Discovery crew's experiments. What is under way thus are trials of weapons intended for deployment both on earth and in space. THE NEW YORK TIMES said all indications were that Ronald Reagan was reluctant to forgo the "star wars" concept. And this judgement is borne out by facts. The Pentagon does not make a secret out of the fact that its scientists are looking into ways of making gas laser and beam weapons, rail guns and the like. The deployment of such weapons is merely a matter of time, depending on the state of their readiness.

According to an admission by selfsame Abrahamson, it will take not more than two or three years to deploy the SDI system in full. The admission is important since it reveals as hypocrites the Washington spokesmen claiming that SDI is confined to "research". As the proverb goes, the proof of the pudding is in the eating. The same principle applies to space weapons as well: To be able to deploy them in space in such a short time, one should have them ready. This is why the Washington spokesmens' contentions about "pure research" sound false and unconvincing. Moreover, they are disproved by official announcements of the Pentagon itself such as its report that it has already tested laser and neutron irradiation systems which can be used in Western Europe as part of the "star wars" project.

U.S. Undersecretary of Defense Fred Ikle told a recent congressional hearing that the "star wars" program was the cornerstone of U.S. military policy. And Washington is pulling all the stops out to make the West European accept SDI not at all of course for the sake of the latter's security but for the sake of committing them to its practical preparations for war, including a war in space.

LASER TEST FAILS, UNDERMINES GENEVA TALKS

LD202234 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] During the current flight of the American shuttle spaceship "Discovery" an attempt was made to test the components of a laser weapon. The experiment failed but it will be repeated this Saturday [22 June]. Dmitiriy (Zakharov) of our staff writes the following on this subject:

The experiment with a reflection of a laser beam by a mirror on "Discovery" was actually a test of space weapons. Spokesmen of the American Government have made a number of assuring statements about its research into space weapons being restricted to pure theory and that there is no question at all of any practical implementation of the "star wars" program. And Washington has asserted that the Geneva Soviet and American talks cannot suffer because of abstract theoretical research.

However, the shuttle flight has graphically demonstrated how this theoretical research is gradually taking the form of practical experiments. Last January Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko already posed the question: Who can guarantee that following the conclusion of this research work, nothing more will be done? Andrey Gromyko said that there would be people who will want to go over to the next stage, to the testing and implementation of this weapon. Evidently the shuttle flight must be regarded in this light.

It's quite obvious that the American delegation sitting at the Geneva conference table knew that these tests were in the pipeline, knew that steps would be taken aimed at undermining the very basis of the talks, for the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed that the negotiations would deal with the whole issue, both of nuclear and space weapons. The latest shuttle experiment makes it doubtful whether the Americans really want the Geneva talks to succeed. If the White House is taking steps aimed against the very substance of one of the two issues to be debated at Geneva, then what kind of an agreement can be reached?

The testing of the laser weapon in space annuls all the statements the United States has made claiming it is restricting itself in this field to theoretical research. It shows that these statements have been made to mislead the public. And in the same way, all (its) statements about space weapons being meant for defense alone are also aimed at camouflaging other plans. As President Reagan's scientific adviser George Keyworth said, the space system can give the United States military superiority over the Soviet Union, and moreover a nuclear advantage. In plain English this means that Washington views the space weapon as a means of achieving military superiority and such intentions make one recall the conceptions of the Reagan administration that speak of the possibility of winning a nuclear war if the United States has the necessary superiority and possibility of inflicting the first nuclear strike. And this doctrine remains in force today, too.

The current experiments make one think seriously about the role of space weapons in American nuclear strategy.

U.S. USSR GROUP ON MEDIUM-RANGE ARMS MEETS

LD201248 Moscow TASS in English 1244 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 20 TASS -- The group on medium-range nuclear arms at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons held a meeting here today.

CITED ISRAELYAN AT GENEVA DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

LD201747 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 10 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The idea that it is time to move on from words to deeds, to the elaboration of practical accords on many matters that are ripe for mutually-acceptable solutions is being persistently repeated in the first speeches at the resumed session of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament.

Viktor Israelyan, the leader of the Soviet delegation, emphasized today that there exists a good basis for talks on matters aimed at preventing nuclear war and at achieving nuclear disarmament. With a constructive approach, it could be possible to coordinate already at this session a draft treaty on a total ban on nuclear weapons' testing, which would substantially limit possibilities for upgrading nuclear arms and would facilitate a reduction in nuclear arsenals and the consolidation of the regime of non-proliferation of nuclear weapons.

Prior to concluding such a treaty, the Soviet Union is ready to announce a moratorium on any nuclear explosions and to introduce it from August 6, this year, i.e. on the day of the 40th anniversary of the atomic bombing on Hiroshima, or maybe even earlier.

The speaker pointed out further that talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons have been given a substantial impulse this year. The outlines of possible accords on some aspects of a future convention have become visible. However, the decision by the U.S. House of Representatives to allocate 124.5 million dollars in the current year for the creation of chemical binary weapons deals a heavy blow on the talks. The U.S. decision cannot be regarded otherwise than Washington's new dangerous step in preparation for chemical and bacteriological warfare.

The leader of the Soviet delegation also pointed out that the U.S. line towards achieving military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies, and towards whipping up the arms race is the chief source of tension in the current international situation.

The exclusion of outer space from the sphere of the arms race should become a strictly observed norm of the states' policies, Viktor Israelyan went on to say. That would meet the vital interests of mankind and would be of immense importance for the lessening of the war threat and for general improvement of the international situation. The Soviet Union is sincerely interested in success of the talks with the USA on nuclear and space arms, and is hoping that the U.S. stand will be adjusted in the direction of constructiveness and businesslike approach.

On behalf of the socialist countries' group, David Meiszter (Hungary) has introduced a working document on the prohibition of radiological weapons and of attacks on nuclear facilities. The document reaffirms the constructive line of the socialist countries participating in the conference in this concrete item on the agenda as well.

USSR SCIENTISTS SAY NO PLACE SAFE IN NUCLEAR WAR

LD201629 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 20 TASS -- There is no place on earth where one will be able to escape the devastating effects of a nuclear catastrophe, should it occur. This conclusion has been drawn by Soviet scientists who have analyzed the possible aftermaths of the use of nuclear weapons. The scientists reported their findings in an article headlined "Nuclear War, Atmosphere and Climate" in the May-June issue of the journal SCIENCE IN THE USSR which is published by the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Russian, English, Spanish and German.

The scientists said that seeking to allay public fears, some Western scientists in their writings deliberately try to play down the ominous implications of the use of the stockpiled nuclear arsenals.

The results of the study, carried out at the computer center of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, demonstrate that in the event of a nuclear war the northern hemisphere will be completely devastated irrespective of the overall yield of the exploded munitions. The gravest consequences will be connected with radioactive fallout in the form of ashes, aerosols and contaminated precipitation. The assessments of the effects of a nuclear conflict, based on mathematical models, prompt the conclusion that it will inevitably bring about global climatic disasters and inevitably lead to the destruction of life on earth.

UN DENOUNCES RSA OCCUPATION OF NAMIBIA

LD200434 Moscow TASS in English 0402 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] New York June 20 TASS -- The UN Security Council has adopted by 13 votes in favour and two abstained -- the U.S. and Britain -- a resolution which denounces South Africa for the continuation of the illegal occupation of Namibia and the glaring violation of UN decisions. It expressed serious concern over tension and instability brought about by the policy of the apartheid regime throughout the south of Africa and over the growing threat for the security of that region, for universal peace and security resulting from the continuation by Pretoria of the utilization of Namibia as a place d'armes for armed attacks on African states and for their destabilization.

The discussion of the situation in Namibia by the Security Council which lasted about a week turned into a universal international condemnation not only of South Africa's racists, but also of their Western patrons whose support permitted Pretoria to go on with a policy of occupation and aggression.

CUBA MADE FULL MEMBER IN LATIN AMERICAN PARLIAMENT

LD201036 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Havana June 20 TASS -- The current eleventh session of the Assembly of the Latin American Parliament, held in Brazil, has admitted Cuba, by a majority vote, as full member of this international organization. Only representatives of the anti-people pro-American regimes of El Salvador and Paraguay voted against. Manuel Manzanilla Shaffer of the Mexican delegation described the results of voting as a victory for Latin American unity.

Flavio Bravo, chairman of the National Assembly of People's Power in Cuba, speaking on behalf of his country, warmly thanked deputies for the trust placed in him and stressed that the main aim of Cuba's activities in the Latin American Parliament will be to promote Latin American cooperation. He said that Latin American states are living through a dramatic period and therefore need unity more than ever. Under present conditions marked by a grave economic crisis and enormous foreign debts, the Cuban representative stressed, Latin American states should unite in the struggle for the sovereignty, for the right to development and progress and for a new international economic order.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL FOCUSES ON ARMS CONTROL

LD191921 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Bummersvik (Sweden) June 19 TASS -- The meeting of the Bureau of the Socialist International centered its discussions on issues pertaining to the participation of the Socialist International in the fight for peace and for curbing the arms race, as well as on the difficult problems of the world capitalist economy.

Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Consultative Council of the Socialist International for Disarmament, delivered a report on questions of disarmament and arms control. He spoke highly of the USSR's decision to introduce unilaterally a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles in Europe. The resolution adopted on the results of the meeting stresses the importance of the understanding reached between the USSR and the USA in January to examine at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva in package [as received] questions concerning space and strategic and medium-range nuclear weapons. This commitment should be observed, the resolution stresses.

GREEK GOVERNMENT DENOUNCES U.S. 'SMEAR CAMPAIGN'

LD211030 Moscow TASS in English 1004 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Athens June 21 TASS -- Greece denounces Washington's anti-Greek smear campaign and its attempts to organize a boycott of the Athens International Airport. The general secretary of this country's national tourist travel organization, Mr Scoulas, declared in a statement that all the necessary security measures are taken at the Athens airport, urging all tourists, including American ones, to ignore White House recommendations to refrain from trips to Greece.

Greek Transport Minister Evangelos Kouloumbis told a press conference that there have been just two hijackings of aircraft in Greece over the past seven years. Over the same period, he pointed out, there have been 43 such hijacks in other European countries and 62 in the United States. It is noted here that Washington's campaign has resulted in a drop in the number of tourists visiting Greece, especially those from the United States. This may cause significant damage to the economy of this country which gets a large part of its foreign currency earnings in the form of revenues from tourism.

As is known, Washington took the sanctions against Greece after a group of Shi'ite Moslems had commandeered an American Boeing-727 en route from Athens to Rome. Taking advantage of this fact as a pretext, Washington, which has long aired discontent with the independent foreign policy of the Greek Government, decided to "punish" this country exemplarily.

ABC television remarked in this connection that American-Greek relations had long been strained and so Washington had decided to make Greece the 'scapegoat'. Speaking at a news conference in the White House, President Reagan urged Americans and U.S. airlines to refrain from flying to Athens and threatened to apply also other restrictions on bilateral commercial relations. Following his instructions, the U.S. airline Pan-American World Airways suspended its flights to Athens.

The Greek Government immediately protested to the United States over the far-fetched, biased accusations. Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Kharalambopoulos told the U.S. ambassador in Athens that the campaign that has been mounted against Greece has assumed the form of a veritable plot against the Hellenic Republic. He said that the position of Greece on terrorism is known: It has repeatedly condemned such actions and constantly taken measures to eradicate the evil. But even the strictest checks of embarking passengers, he said, do not guarantee that terrorists will not get aboard, as has been proved by hijack cases in France, West Germany and other countries. The Washington-inspired protests, however, are being hurled at Greece alone. Kharalambopoulos told the U.S. ambassador that responsibility for the ongoing campaign, which will have negative effects on relations between the two countries, rests fully and entirely with the United States.

U.S. ADOPTS 'IMAGE OF INNOCENCE' OVER HIJACKING

LD202052 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 20 Jun 85

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program presented by Aleksey Zlatorunskiy]

[Text] The American Administration is presently voicing at all levels angry indignation against international terrorism. This campaign is due to the hijacking of the American aircraft and American citizens being taken hostage. Here one cannot but be amazed by the image of innocence which the United States confers upon itself and the vociferous tune it is adopting while denouncing the incident.

How can one describe this? Is not the United States, together with its strategic ally Israel, and some of their agents, the one that is using international terrorism as one of the means of implementing its imperialist policy? It is making efforts so that its acts against other countries and peoples are not labelled as terrorism, but there are fully tangible and inescapable facts: As the Greek Government has rightly noted in its communique the United States always violates international agreements. The communique says: Suffice it to recall that the American authorities are now sheltering the air pirates (Brazinska) who some time ago hijacked a Soviet airplane and killed (?an air hostess) [words indistinct].

There is also the shelling of Lebanese towns and villages with long-range guns, the sending of the Marines to Lebanon and the unjustified [word indistinct] against the Libyan airplane. Is not this international terrorism?

Furthermore, Washington bears full responsibility for the acts of terror undertaken by Israel, its strategic ally in the Middle East, its mass killing of populations in Lebanon, the piratic raid against the Iraqi nuclear research center, the shooting down of a Libyan airliner with its passengers in the Mediterranean, and more.

PASSED BILL LETTING GOVERNMENT RESTRICT FLIGHTS

LD202033 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The U.S. House of Representatives has approved a bill which essentially empowers the administration to stop flights of U.S. airline companies' aircraft to countries that cause dissatisfaction in Washington. In particular on the pretext of the insufficient provision of security in airports, the administration will, according to the bill, have the right to cut air communications between the United States and any country on its own consideration.

HOUSE VOTES FOR \$124.5 MILLION TO BINARY WEAPONS

LD201439 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0309 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Washington, 20 Jun (TASS) -- TASS correspondent A. Lyutyy reports:

U.S. legislators have come out in favor of stepping up the chemical weapons arms race. The U.S. House of Representatives has voted to allocate \$124.5 million in the next financial year for the design and preparation of the production of a new in principle and particularly barbarous type of chemical weapon -- nerve-paralyzing binary munitions. The technical capacities for this have already been created at the U.S. Army's chemical complex at Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

Although the House hedged its decision with a number of conditions -- particularly, the commencement of production of binary munitions is permitted only after 30 September, 1987, and only if NATO member-countries agree to them being stationed in Western Europe -- the representatives of the Pentagon themselves considered this a minor formality. The Senate voted earlier for the production of binary weapons and, as the U.S. military department believes, during the reaching of a "compromise" form of the legislation in the Congress conference committee, the conditions put forward by the House will be removed altogether.

The decision by the Senate and House of Representatives is a dangerous step along the path of U.S. preparations for waging chemical and bacteriological warfare.

For several years in a row, Congress refused administration requests to allocate funds for binary weapons. However, this time the "independent" legislators gave way under pressure from the very powerful lobbying campaign by the White House. The "independent" committee set up by President Reagan to force through his plans, which contained such hawks as former Secretary of State Haig and former presidential assistant on national security Brzezinski, has in recent weeks been frightening members of Congress with fabrications about "the growing chemical threat from the USSR." Only 2 days ago, the head of the administration himself "twisted the arms" of hesitating legislators in the White House. Defense Secretary Weinberger sent a letter to Capitol Hill which almost in a panic asserted that existing U.S. chemical weapons reserves are "insufficient."

That is a pure and ill-intentioned invention which has become necessary for Washington in untying its hands so as to unravel the arms race in yet another dangerous direction -- preparation for chemical and bacteriological war. Addressing Congress, John Porter, member of the House of Representatives, said that there are more than enough existing U.S. arsenals of chemical weapons. According to press data, the U.S. stocks of chemical weapons make up at the very least 150,000 tons, while the amount of ammunition is over 3 million items.

Kachanov Commentary

ID202112 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 20 Jun 85

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Igor Charikov]

[Text] According to a report from Washington, the House of Representatives has voted for allocating \$124.5 million to create and prepare for the production of a new type of chemical weapons, binary ammunition with a nerve paralyzing effect, next fiscal year. The technical facilities for that have already been created at the chemical complex of the U.S. Army in Pine Bluff, Arkansas. Here is Yevgeniy Kachanov with more details:

The administration's representatives, including President Reagan himself and Secretary of Defense Weinberger, recently were literally twisting the arms of congressmen trying to persuade them of the supposed need to launch a new round of the arms race. One more pseudo-argument has been added to the old ones which in particular dealt with the growing chemical threat on the part of the Soviet Union -- that the binary weapons are allegedly safe to produce and handle.

Yes, this new type of chemical ammunition consists of two or more relatively nontoxic components which turn into a lethal cloud only when mixed. Yet, this is exactly where a most serious danger is concealed. What I mean is the fact that production of these components will be impossible to control even if a general treaty banning chemical weapons is concluded. Perhaps it is precisely this factor that is of special attraction to the hawks from the Pentagon who are bursting to gain military superiority over the Soviet Union by all means possible.

Indeed, American strategists in their chemical concepts start from the assumption that combat and toxic agents will give considerable tactical advantages to the side which uses them first against an enemy which is not prepared for chemical defense. This, as you can see, is in full accord with the American first strike strategy.

Now, another factor of considerable importance: Military specialists have made scrupulous calculations showing that under a wide-scale operation against the civil population, treatment of 1 square kilometer of land with the help of chemical weapons, in other words, total destruction of life on it, would be 2,000 times less costly to the United States than when other means of warfare are applied. Therefore, the relatively small -- by the Pentagon's measures -- allocation for modernizing the chemical stocks that has been allocated by the House of Representatives in fact means a threat to the life of many millions of people.

Even at present, in the opinion of American Senator David Pryor, the stocks of accumulated chemical weapons are sufficient for eliminating the whole population of our planet 50 times; however, this is not enough. A 5-year program of updating the chemical potential is now under way in the United States. From 1983 to 1987, up to \$10 billion are to be spent on it. Within the framework of this program, about 90 state and private firms are working for the Pentagon's needs. This entire production and financial might is serving one end -- to allow the United States to inflict a first strike.

It was no coincidence that an instruction from Defense Secretary Weinberger for 1985-89 gives the U.S. Armed Forces the direct task of being ready to make rapid use of the chemical weapons. That is exactly why Washington in the course of 50 years has categorically refused to ratify the Geneva protocol of 1925 banning the military use of toxic warfare substances. It is exactly why the present American Administration spares no effort in obstructing any steps of the world community aimed at outlawing the chemical weapons.

ZUBKOV ON HOUSE VOTE ON TRIDENT, BINARY ARMS

OW201459 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 20 Jun 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] Debate has ended in the U.S. House of Representatives on two major items of the military budget for next year. First I will discuss the decision of the House of Representatives to allocate \$582 million to the administration for the production of the latest missiles for Trident submarines.

Currently Trident-class submarines are armed with Trident-1 missiles, but beginning in 1989 they will be replaced with Trident-2 missiles. The new missiles will have a range of over 11,000 kilometers and the same high accuracy as the MX missiles. Probably what is most important is that the new missiles will have eight separate warheads. It is planned to supply 24 Trident submarines to the Pentagon, each carrying 24 Trident-2 missiles on board.

Here are the results of voting in the U.S. House of Representatives: 342 votes for the new missiles and 72 against. During the debates in the House those who voted against the missiles stressed that the new missiles are a first strike weapon and that their deployment on submarines increases the danger of a nuclear conflict.

I will add to the report about the Trident-2 missiles the news that Senator Helms, who is known for his reactionary views, proposed an amendment in the U.S. Senate according to which President Reagan is prohibited from decommissioning and mothballing a Poseidon nuclear submarine, that is, a nuclear submarine of the class preceding the current Trident class.

What was the U.S. senator's motive for the amendment? False accusations against the Soviet Union of violating the SALT II treaty. As you know, the mothballing of the Poseidon submarine is essential -- as the White House says -- to permit the United States to remain within the limits envisaged by this very treaty on strategic arms limitation. These limits will be surpassed after the conclusion of sea trials of the seventh Trident nuclear submarine. The Helms amendment is nothing less than a desire to derail the SALT II treaty through legislative means.

In the next fiscal year the U.S. Administration plans to spend \$124.5 million for creation of new binary chemical weapons. The U.S. House of Representatives voted for the allocation of this sum. Previously the Senate also voted for the production of these weapons.

The decision of the House of Representatives is accompanied by a number of amendments. For instance, the production of binary ammunition can begin after 30 September, 1987, or after the Consent of NATO member-countries to deploy them in Western Europe. Nevertheless, it is clear that like the previous Senate decision, the present vote in the House of Representatives is a dangerous step in U.S. preparations for waging a chemical war.

The United States already had approximately 100 various types of chemical weapons and at least 150,000 metric tons of them have been stockpiled; more than 3 million units of ammunition are stuffed with poison. According to specialists this is enough to destroy the entire population of the world 50 times over. Not 1, 2, or 10 times, but 50 times. However, for the Pentagon and the U.S. imperialists this is not enough. They are actively engaged in preparations for a chemical war.

Chemical weapons, according to Pentagon estimates, must substantially strengthen the potential of all offensive means of NATO and realize their main strategic concept -- to fight on foreign territory with foreign blood.

HOUSE APPROVES \$2.5 BILLION FOR SDI FUNDING

LD210851 Moscow TASS in English 0811 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Washington June 21 TASS -- The House of Representatives bowed to the Reagan administration's pressure to vote for 2.5 billion dollars in funding for the "star wars" program in the next fiscal year. The sum is nearly twice as big as appropriations set aside for the purpose this year.

During the keen debates on the spending, which lasted for nearly seven hours, the plans to militarize outer space came under justified criticisms from a number of congressmen. Democrat Ronald Dellums from California argued, for instance, that the "star wars" system was intended not for defense, as claimed by the White House and the Pentagon, but for offense. Along with the MX, Trident, Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, the array of space arms would give grounds for assuming that the United States was moving to acquire first-strike capability, he said.

But those who, like Dellums, voiced serious worries about the "star wars" program found themselves in the minority. It is said here that the prospect of the military-industrial complex, whose interests are upheld by the Reagan administration especially vigorously, winning lucrative Pentagon orders to develop space weapons systems weighed heavily in the White House. According to some estimates, a matter of 50 to 100 billion dollars will be spent on developing such systems.

PRC, USSR REPORTEDLY AGREE TO OPEN CONSULATES

OW210905 Tokyo KYODO in English 0856 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Beijing, June 21 KYODO -- China and the Soviet Union agreed last month to mutually open a consulate general in Leningrad and Shanghai, a Chinese spokesman said Friday. The two communist giants also agreed to simplify visa procedures, the spokesman at the Foreign Ministry said.

The agreements were reached when a Soviet Foreign Ministry mission visited Beijing late in May, he said. Both China and the Soviet Union hope to open more consulates in each other's country, according to East Bloc sources here.

AFGHANS SEIZE CHINESE-MADE MISSILES NEAR KABUL

OW201334 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] In a sweeping operation, Afghan security forces seized Chinese-made guided missiles in a silo located in a small place called (Kalakasi) near the Afghan capital of Kabul. According to a BAKHTAR news agency report, a total of 39 guided missiles were captured. Counterrevolutionary bandits had intended to fire these missiles into Kabul.

PRAVDA COMMEMORATES 'INTERNATIONALIST' QU QIUBAI

PM200820 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 85 First Edition p 5

[Professor V. Sorokin article: "Ardent Internationalist Revolutionary; For the 50th Anniversary of the Killing of Qu Qiubai"]

[Text] Chiang Kai-Shek's order to shoot the "state criminal" imprisoned in Changting arrived in the inaccessible town lost among the mountains of southeast China. The next morning he was taken to the parade ground and the soldiers raised their rifles. Then the prisoner, emaciated and sick, drew himself up to his full height and started singing the "Internationale." Shots rang out...

That was how the life of Qu Qiubai, one of the outstanding figures in the CPC, a sincere friend of the USSR, writer, and translator and propagandist of Russian and Soviet literature, ended 18 June 1935.

It can be considered a pure coincidence that Qu Qiubai entered the Beijing Russian Language Institute in the year of Great October, but the gifted youth's entire subsequent path was profoundly logical. While still a student he published translations of the works of Tolstoy and Gogol. In 1920 in the foreword to "A Collection of Stories by Famous Russian Writers" Qu Qiubai wrote that the "October Revolution rocked the entire world" and "Russian literature has become a bellwether for Chinese writers." At the end of that year he left for Soviet Russia as correspondent for the newspaper CHENGBAO.

Qu Qiubai then spent 2 years in Moscow. He witnessed historic events -- the young Soviet Republic's transition from civil war to creative labor -- and heard speeches by Lenin and talked with him. The severe but optimistic truth of the Russian Revolution recorded in his dispatches countered the malevolence of its enemies.

In 1922 Qu Qiubai became a member of the CPC and represented it at the Fourth Comintern Congress. Returning home, he was elected a member of the CPC Central Committee and conducted multifaceted revolutionary and scientific activity -- editing a number of party publications, translating the works of Marx, Engels, and Lenin into Chinese, teaching in universities, writing theoretical works on urgent problems of philosophy and sociology, and creating the first history of Russian literature in China.

Pushkin's "The Gypsies," stories, tales, and articles by Gorkiy, poems by Lermontov and Tyutchev, the works of Serafimovich, Gladkov, and Pavlenko, and articles by Soviet authors on the problems of Marxist aesthetics are far from a complete list of the translations carried out by the indefatigable propagandist of Russian and Soviet literature.

In August 1927 Qu Qiubai was the initiator of an emergency party conference called upon to rally all forces to rebuff right-wing Mintang reaction, which was striving to deprive Chinese working people of the fruits of the 1925-1927 Revolution. The conference entrusted Qu Qiubai with the post of general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, which he carried out right through June 1928. At the Sixth Comintern Congress Qu Qiubai was elected a member of the executive committee. He headed the CPC delegation to the Comintern in 1928-1930. In the early thirties, in the Shanghai underground and risking his life every day, Qu Qiubai did a great deal both for the revolutionary movement and for the formation of the progressive national intelligentsia. Together with his friend and comrade-in-arms Lu Xing, the founder of modern Chinese literature, he was the ideological leader of the League of Left-Wing Writers. He resolutely defended the principle of the party-mindedness of art and propagandized the creative method of proletarian realism, warning against schematism and underestimation of the figurative nature of literature.

In 1934 Qu Qiubai occupied the post of people's commissar for enlightenment in the central Soviet region created by the Chinese Communists and in the most difficult conditions did a great deal in the struggle to combat the local population's illiteracy and to boost culture. When the main forces of the Chinese Red Army, breaking through the Kuomintang blockade, set off on the long march northwest, Qu Qiubai remained behind to continue party work. In February 1935 he was captured by Chiang Kai-Shek's men...

Exactly 50 years have passed since the day the ardent revolutionary and fearless patriot and internationalist was killed. Time has reaffirmed the correctness of the words of Lu Xing, who said of his friend's works that they "cannot be destroyed -- they are immortal." The bright memory of Qu Qiubai also lives in Soviet people's hearts. We have published books and articles on Qu Qiubai's life and creative career and repeatedly issued his works of literary criticism and journalism. The memory of people who have given their lives for their native people's happiness and communist ideals is imperishable.

Moscow Commemorative Soiree

OW210223 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The Federation of Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society held a soiree on 19 June at the home for Friendship Among Peoples of All Countries in Moscow to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the death of Qu Qiubai, a noted CPC member, internationalist, political commentator, and writer. Soviet sinologist Savelyev made a report on Qu Qiubai's life-time activities. Attending the soiree were Soviet sinologists, activists of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, Moscow mass representatives, and Li Jingxian, counsellor of the PRC Embassy in the Soviet Union.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS KABUL TRIAL OF 'TERRORISTS'

PM201405 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 12 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent G. Ustinov report: "The Bandits Get Their Deserts"]

[Text] Kabul -- A session of the DRA revolutionary tribunal was held here 11 June. It examined the criminal actions of a group of particularly dangerous terrorists headed by a certain Abdel Fatah, who last year subjected inhabited districts of the old part of Kabul to rocket fire.

Large housing districts of the capital -- Bala Hesar (Kalay-Zamankhan), Maywand Avenue...Here, from olden times, the craftsmen, small traders, street barbers and scribes, peddlers, sweepers, and water-carriers have settled.

Here too Abdel Fatah's gang sent their "surface-to-surface" rockets. Firing was carried out from the nearby village of (Musay-Logar), only 5 km from Kabul. The powerful shells hit their targets with precision -- apartment blocks, market stalls, workshops, shashkik and tea stalls. A red and black glow rose over Maywand, visible all over the city. It was a large motor transport supplies dump burning: thousands of new tires, fuel and lubricants, tarpaulin for trucks, boxes of spare parts.

The forces of order did all they could to expose and disarm the terrorists rapidly.

As the investigation and court hearing showed, the brief but sinister story of Fatah's band is like a fairy tale: Fatah's recruitment (he only joined the counterrevolutionaries in May of last year), then 3 months' training in Pakistan in a special training camp in the village of (Kand-Dzhomru) near Peshawar, where members of the group studied and mastered modern rocket and antiaircraft weapons; the return to Afghanistan with a caravan of military goods accompanied by Pakistani mentors; brief test firing on the administrative center of Paghman District and the old part of Kabul, and, lastly, the massive strike against residential quarters of the capital.

The Pakistani instructors were with Fatah's gang almost till the end. They were also with the terrorists at (Musay-Logar). Only when they could smell "roast meat" did they secretly abandon the bandits and retire to Peshawar.

...The judges on the revolutionary tribunal examined seriously and in detail all the circumstances of the case, and heard the evidence of the accused, who no longer concealed anything. Evidence collected during the investigation and statements from numerous witnesses and victims fully exposed their criminal activity. The severe sentence on the bandits was greeted by the complete approval of these present.

TASS REPORTS AFGHAN-PAKISTANI TALKS IN GENEVA

LD201146 Moscow TASS in English 1133 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Geneva June 20 TASS -- A regular round of the Afghan-Pakistani talks through the personal representative of the U.N. Secretary General Diego Cordobez on a political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan was started today in the Palace of Nations here. The Afghan delegation is headed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Afghanistan Shah Mohammad Dost and the Pakistani delegation -- by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of that country Sahbzada Yaqub Ali Khan.

The present round of talks will last for several days.

Prospects Viewed

LD202022 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] The latest round of Afghan-Pakistani talks on the normalization of relations between the two countries began today in Geneva under the mediation of Diego Cordovaz, personal representative of the secretary general of the United Nations. Here is a Mayak commentary. Vladimir Beloshapko is at the microphone:

Since 1982 three rounds of talks have now taken place in Geneva. The current one, the fourth, should have taken place in February this year, but it was postponed by Islamabad. If Pakistan ever took part in the talks, Afghan Foreign Minister Dost stated following this action, then it was basically so that it would not be held responsible for their break-down. An impartial appraisal and a fair one. It is because of Pakistan's position that these talks in Geneva have just marked time all these years. At the very start Islamabad put forward notoriously unacceptable proposals.

I will not go into details. Let me only say that these proposals encroach on the international status of the republic, justify interference in its internal affairs, and legalize the activity of the counterrevolution. No success could be hoped for from talks with such a flawed basis. The Pakistani side evidently was counting on this.

However, there is a way out of the deadlock: It would be possible to find a solution for bilateral relations and the situation in the region as a whole quite quickly. A good basis for this is the constructive program for a settlement of Afghan-Pakistani relations by political and diplomatic means, proposed by Kabul as long ago as 1980 and developed and made concrete in later years. In Afghanistan's opinion the causes of the intensification of tension must first of all be eliminated; in other words it is essential to provide a complete and guaranteed end to armed and other interference in the republic's internal affairs. But such a development of affairs would, to judge by everything, be least of all suitable not so much to Pakistan as to its patrons beyond the ocean. It was with alarm that the United States learned of the beginning of the Afghan-Pakistani dialogue, and it is doing all it can to make the dialogue fruitless. Well understanding that, without Pakistan, the Afghan counterrevolution would be reduced to nothing, Washington is striving to make sure that that country remains a base of aggression against Afghanistan. It generously supplies Islamabad with weapons and it stirs up enmity and suspicion in Pakistani ruling circles in relation to their neighbor.

The talks started in Geneva will show whether there is a change in Pakistan's position. It should be stated for now that in recent times Pakistan has sharply expanded its direct participation in armed actions against Afghanistan. This makes one wary.

U.S. Pressure on Pakistan

TA192206 Moscow in Dari to Afghanistan 1500 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Yevgeniy Sokolov commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, the new round of Afghan-Pakistan talks regarding a political solution to problems related to the situation around Afghanistan will begin in Geneva on 20 June. These talks will be conducted by Diego Cordovez, special envoy of the UN Secretary General. Our commentator, Yevgeniy Sokolov, has written the following in this connection:

The United Nations' mediation in the search for a political solution to problems related to the situation around Afghanistan has been going on for 3 years. The DRA Government has always supported these efforts, and expresses readiness for the continuation of talks with Pakistan within the context of mediation by Diego Cordovez. At the same time Afghanistan is seriously taking steps toward holding direct bilateral talks, because it believes that such talks are the quickest way to achieve agreement. Pakistan, however, steadfastly rejects these Afghan proposals.

The issue of halting outside interference in the DRA's internal affairs, and the granting of guarantees on future noninterference, will constitute the central issue of the Geneva talks. In fact, the topic concerns the halting of the undeclared war against Afghanistan from Pakistan's territory, and the normalization of Afghan-Pakistan relations. The DRA Government has frankly declared that within the framework of such a settlement it is possible to solve the problem of the withdrawal of the limited Soviet military units -- which currently are assisting the Afghan people in repelling aggression from abroad -- from Afghanistan's soil. Should this aggression end, the only reason for the deployment of Soviet forces in the DRA would be eliminated.

However, it is common knowledge that the three previous rounds of talks between the DRA and Pakistan in Geneva did not achieve substantial results. Can one expect the new round of these talks to achieve progress? Speculation in this connection is not an easy matter, if only for the reason that the details of the preparation of the forthcoming talks, as in previous talks, have not been revealed. The talks between the two sides will take place amid conditions of total secrecy.

Diego Cordovez, the UN Secretary General's special envoy, after his recent visit to Kabul and Islamabad and his talks with the leaders of the DRA and Pakistan, expressed confidence that the new talks will be constructive and fruitful. It should be stated that we enthusiastically and sincerely hope that this will be the case. The Soviet Union has always believed that the problems relating to the situation around Afghanistan should be settled through political means, and that there is no course but a peaceful one for overcoming (?regional) problems.

At the same time the reality of the current relations between the DRA and Pakistan should not be ignored. This is manifested in the form of direct participation by Pakistan's military forces in the undeclared war against the DRA, and in Pakistan's effort to negotiate with Afghanistan by relying on force. In addition, it should also not be forgotten that the UN secretary general's special envoy also had shown optimism regarding the talks between the two sides which lacked any progress. The Soviet press has pointed out the reasons for this development, and has stressed that the achievement of relative progress in the course of the previous round of talks should be attributed solely to the constructive approach of Afghanistan's flexible diplomacy and the DRA's goodwill and sincere desire to achieve agreement.

At the same time, according to PRAVDA, every time changes occur in the stance of Pakistan's representatives, it seems that an invisible hand puts them in their place. To be precise, while assessing Pakistan's stance one should not ignore the influence of the United States which possesses powerful (?tools) for exerting pressure on Islamabad. When signs of progress in the talks were seen, some of the U.S. press, quoting influential circles in Washington, alleged that the United States would not endorse a draft agreement between the DRA and Pakistan even if the two sides succeeded in overcoming the remaining issues of dispute. Indeed, not much time passed before this diplomatic process faced great problems.

A recent report from the United States indicates that Zbigniew Brzezinski, former assistant to the U.S. president for national security affairs, speaking at the conference of the special Afghan group in the U.S. Congress, seemingly called for an acceptable settlement of the problems relating to the situation around Afghanistan but claimed that this is possible only by boosting the level of subversive operations against the legitimate government of Afghanistan. Brzezinski referred to the need of delivery of arms to Ziaul Haq's regime, in quantities larger than before, and to a more effective use of Pakistan as a springboard for operations against the DRA. Simple logic and wisdom show that such calls stem from efforts by U.S. imperialist circles to raise all kinds of obstacles to the normalization of the situation around Afghanistan.

At the same time, on the eve of the new round of Afghan-Pakistan talks, the point should not be ignored that Ziaul Haq's anti-Afghan approach is not only being strongly condemned more than ever by the growing opposition but also by figures loyal to this regime. Will Pakistan's leadership listen to their call and to sound wisdom which dictates that peaceful coexistence with neighbors is in the national interest of this country? The future course of events will answer this question. At any rate, the outcome of the forthcoming Afghan-Pakistan talks depends to a large extent on what Pakistan's delegation has brought to Geneva.

DRA REBELS UNITE TO COUNTERACT LOYA JIRGA SUCCESS

PM141019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 5

[Own correspondent G. Ustinov "Letter from Kabul: "Bandits Caught Unawares"]

[Text] When the following piece of news arrived from Peshawar the foreign patrons of the Afghan counterrevolution must have had a weight taken off their mind. At long last the quarrelsome and mercenary clan of "chiefs" and "leaders" of the dushman rabble has put an end to its differences and squabbles and has created a coalition to fight against its own people. This new "holy alliance" is but a few days old, and yet it is already receiving hearty congratulations and assurances of support from its coreligionists in various parts of the world.

What aims and causes have suddenly brought together into a single rapacious pack long-standing political enemies and rivals who have always fiercely detested one another and been ready to savage their rival's throat at the first opportunity? At a press conference held in Peshawar, where the Afghan counterrevolution has its headquarters and mission, G. Hekmatyar, the coalition's "speaker," stated that they will be seeking to unite all "fighters for the faith" on a single basis, to create general instruction centers to provide military training for dushmans, to organize unified weapons stores, to establish coordinated and planned supplies to Afghanistan, and to concentrate all foreign aid into a single pair of hands...As to the cause, that is absolutely clear: an important, if not the decisive role here was played by the Loya Jirga -- the supreme assembly of representatives of the Afghan people -- recently held in Kabul.

The jirga, the traditional form of collective government in Afghanistan, is now more than three centuries old. A loya jirga is called for the discussion of important state-wide questions. We should like to remind the reader that it was at a loya jirga in the twenties, when the progressive figure Amanullah Khan was the country's leader, that the Afghan people's representatives came out resolutely in favor of developing friendly relations with the young Land of the Soviets. In the sixties it was the country's Loya Jirga which opposed Afghanistan becoming involved in the military blocs being formed by imperialism.

When the news of the convening of the first postrevolutionary Loya Jirga spread through Afghanistan this spring, the camp of the republic's enemies was struck by sheer panic. And how! If the country's supreme forum were to give the most clear and resolute support to the revolutionary government and its actions and plans, the reaction would have its ideological platform removed from under it once and for all.

Panicky directives poured into the dushman gangs operating in Afghanistan and the counterrevolutionary underground from emigre headquarters with the message: Do everything possible to hamper the preparation for and convening of the Jirga. Slanderous inventions, blackmail, and threats of physical reprisals against participants in the future assembly were all put into motion.

However, the counterrevolution's efforts failed. Elections for delegates to the Loya Jirga were held throughout Afghanistan at the prescribed time. They were representative and democratic. This is shown by the composition of the forum, which includes workers, peasants, tribal elders, merchants, traders, representatives or business circles, prominent religious leaders, writers, scientists, doctors, military leaders, and the commanders of tribal volunteer defense detachments.

The delegates gave a high evaluation of the PDPA's [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] policy in the religious sphere and regarding tribal affairs. They spoke with gratitude about the diverse assistance given to the clergy, tribes, and clans and about the deep respect shown for the Afghan people's customs and traditions. Their speeches exposed the criminal and antipopular nature of the dushman rabble's actions and were a merciless indictment of the counterrevolution and its protectors. The delegates denounced the rulers of the United States and Pakistan for their hypocrisy in bemoaning "encroachment" on religious feelings and freedoms and human rights in Afghanistan and committing aggression against the republic.

The delegates also spoke with great gratitude about the USSR's all-around assistance to Afghanistan and unanimously approved the rapid development of friendly, good-neighborly, and mutually beneficial relations between the two countries, which are fully in accord with the Afghan people's national interests and the universally recognized norms and principles of the international community.

The Loya Jirga's work and its decisions have provoked enormous interest among the country's public. Local jirgas are now being held throughout Afghanistan -- at province, district, subdistrict, and settlement level. The delegates of the all-Afghan forum, prominent party and state figures, lecturers, and propagandists addressing them are explaining the significance of the Loya Jirga to the population, the substance of the documents adopted by it, and the irreversible nature of the changes taking place on Afghan soil.

This turn of events has caught the counterrevolutionary ringleaders unawares. They are deeply worried by the unanimous approval of the Loya Jirga's decisions and documents expressed by both the delegates themselves and the whole Afghan public. Reaction has embarked on a frenzied campaign of denigration against the Kabul forum. At the same time, it feverishly seeks "countermeasures" of an organizational nature. The American, Pakistani, and other foreign special services close to them conceived the idea of holding an "alternative" Loya Jirga.

Thus it was that the coalition was born. It is perfectly obvious that the foreign masters, fed up with the constant quarrelling and conflicts among the Afghan counterrevolutionary bosses, simply ordered them to show the world at least a semblance of unity.

This does not, of course, mean that the feuding is over. The "coalition" has not yet appointed its leader, a post which many gangleaders hanker after. The reasons are rystal clear: The future leader will have concentrated in his hands not only supreme authority but all the hard cash pouring in from abroad in the form of aid to the Afghan counterrevolution, and that is a lot of money. Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates have allocated \$320 million for the use of anti-Afghan parties and groupings this year, the United States -- \$280 million, the FRG -- \$40 million, Britain -- \$17 million, and Japan -- \$10 million. All this foreign aid for the dushman fraternity, including donations and gifts from various international foundations and charitable organizations, comes in round figures to \$1.2 billion this fiscal year.

That is the cost in both the direct and figurative sense of the "unity" manufactured in Peshawar. The patrons are paying generously for it, but the product they are getting in return is worthless.

USSR PAPER VIEWS PAKISTANI NUCLEAR DANGER

PM181326 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 15 Jun 85 p 3

[International Observer M. Nepesov article: "Steps Toward a Nuclear Big Stick"]

[Text] The closest neighbors of Pakistan, which is ruled by general Ziaul Haq's military regime, are confronted by alarming questions, and they are not alone in this. Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi emphasized in an interview with the French newspaper LE MONDE a few days ago: "We think that Pakistan is very close to having a nuclear weapon or that it already has one, in fact more than one. For India it is very worrying that Pakistan should have a nuclear weapon."

Such concern is fully justified. If we gather together recent facts, they now present a pretty accurate picture of the truly feverish efforts by the generals' junta in Pakistan to develop its own atomic bomb. In any case, matters have already progressed to the point where they have gotten hold of high-speed switches which are used in atomic bomb detonators. Someone called Nazir Akhmed Vand, posing as a businessman while actually an experienced spy, attempted to export them secretly from the United States.

Instead of trying Vand as a spy, however, the U.S. Department of Justice displayed amazing leniency. Having been given a suspended sentence, he was deported to... Islamabad. High ranking Pakistani administration representatives organized a ceremonial reception for the intelligence agent at the airport. Vand is by no means the first Pakistani to have organized supplies of components for the production of nuclear weapons. Three persons were detained in Canada, for example, including electrical engineer Abdul Aziz Khan, a Pakistani by origin but possessing Canadian citizenship. They had purchased components for the manufacture of atomic bombs from the U.S. firms General Electric, Westinghouse Electric, Radio Corporation of America, and Motorola through two Montreal electrical goods stores. These key components later made their way, via one of the Near East countries, to the small town of (Kakhut), where Pakistan's nuclear center, headed by Abdul Kadir Khan, is situated. A few years ago the latter had penetrated the Urenco atomic consortium in Holland and started work there. Later he suddenly disappeared and soon arrived in Islamabad as a national hero, bringing with him stolen blueprints for uranium enrichment installations.

Apart from the United States and Canada, Pakistani agents have managed to get hold of equipment necessary for atomic production in the FRG, Italy, Britain, and Switzerland. An installation which produces gaseous uranium hexafluoride, which is later used to produce the nuclear fuel uranium-235, was acquired in the FRG, for example.

To put it briefly, many military-industrial corporations in Western countries, and even their governments, have deliberately or unwittingly helped the expansion of Pakistan's nuclear program. Many political observers draw attention to the fact that Pakistani atomic technology hunters, when caught red-handed, have gotten away with just a slight fright.

It is not at all surprising that the U.S. court let Pakistan's Vand go free. After all, all that he was doing was "innocent business" -- he wanted to ship 50 electronic switches to Pakistan. These switches, you see, were extremely necessary for installation in the revolving flashing lights which, as is well known, are to be found on the roofs of emergency service vehicles. President Ziaul Haq himself declared this without even a hint of embarrassment, according to Britain's THE SUNDAY TIMES. It is true that one might ask: Why was it necessary to order these actual "flashers" in Texas, and to try to smuggle them out of there?

Yet, on the other hand, means for the delivery of nuclear weapons are arriving in Pakistan from the United States quite openly, under an aid program running to 3.2 billion dollars. About 30 F-16 fighter-bombers, known everywhere as potential carriers of nuclear bombs, have already been delivered. A large stream of other modern weapons -- rockets, tanks, and powerful howitzers -- are arriving in addition to these aircraft. For what purpose is Pakistan cramming itself full of weapons?

Pakistan is the crossroads of the main channels for supplying anti-Afghan formations with modern foreign-made weapons and combat equipment. They were used in one of the dushman camps where Soviet and Afghan servicemen, captured in the DRA, were being detained in secret. Foreign-made weapons are also used against Pakistanis who advocate the restoration of democracy in the country.

To put it briefly, the Pakistani regime has no particular qualms about using conventional weapons against neighboring countries and its own people. Islamabad's nuclear ambitions, therefore, cause even greater anxiety. Who can guarantee that, having acquired a nuclear big stick, some hot heads in Pakistan will not take it into their heads to start wielding it?

GANDHI CITED ON U.S. MILITARIZATION OF PAKISTAN

BK141616 Moscow in Hindi to India 1400 GMT 11 Jun 85

[Aleksandr Korolev commentary]

[Text] It was officially stated in New Delhi that Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi would raise the question of the U.S. supply of modern weapons to Pakistan during his forthcoming talks in Washington. This is one of the pertinent questions worrying the Indian leadership today, a concern it does not conceal. It was reported several times that the quantity of arms procured by Pakistan is greater than its defense needs. The Pakistani authorities generally pretend to be surprised over the reasonable and [word indistinct] concern expressed by India by claiming India has no need to be concerned over the U.S. arms supply to Pakistan. Pakistan spares no words to convince its neighbors of its goodwill. The question remains, however, as how far these words can be trusted.

In an interview with the American television company ABC, Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi, describing his meetings with President Ziaul Haq, said everything he said felt refreshing, but after some weeks -- rather, a few days -- the Pakistani Government does something exactly opposite to what it said.

The fact is that the Pakistani authorities are no more. Pakistan's foreign policy is designed to a greater extent outside its borders -- in fact, in Washington. While imposing forced militarization on Pakistan, the United States tries to justify it by expressing concern over its defense. Fictitious statements are spread that Pakistan is exposed to threats from the north -- Afghanistan -- and the East -- India -- and because of these threats Pakistan should be protected. It is needless to say that in the words of the United States, the protector will be the United States only. If their words are to be believed, the arming of Pakistan is a means to maintain the balance of power in the region without which there can be no peace.

Besides, the supply of large quantities of sophisticated arms to Pakistan by the United States in the past is directly linked to the military presence of U.S. forces in that country. In other words, in exchange for its weapons, the United States is asking for military bases in Pakistani territory. This deal of arms and military bases is assuming alarming proportions. The United States provides Pakistan with highly sophisticated fighter-bombers like F-16s, which are capable of carrying nuclear weapons as well. According to the 1981 agreement, the U.S. defense aid to Pakistan for 5 years will be \$1.6 billion. This defense program has not yet been completed.

Meanwhile, talks between Pakistan and the United States have begun on providing new defense and economic assistance to Pakistan. This will amount to \$6 billion. American diplomats say that due to these extensive military preparations, peace can be guaranteed in South Asia. These statements are altogether baseless. An arms race has never been a guarantee of peace anywhere. Nor can it be a means of peace in the Indian subcontinent.

Speaking in the parliament, the Indian prime minister said Indian experience shows that whenever Pakistan acquired sophisticated weapons, they were used against India. To prove this conclusion, many instances can be cited today as examples. From the day in 1981 when Pakistan accepted assistance of \$3 billion from the United States, it has been considered a military ally of the imperialist United States. It has been given a special role in the American strategic designs in South Asia and the Indian Ocean region. After providing more and more arms to its ally, the United States knows pretty well against whom those arms will be used. The spokesman of the American Pentagon, Kenneth Burns expressed satisfaction the other day that Pakistan was able to deploy many army contingents and air force units near the Afghan border in the past few years. Addressing the parliament, Indian Defense Minister Narasimha Rao said that according to information received by India, the United States was trying to install medium-range rockets in the region. It is clear that if such programs are implemented, Pakistan would become the base for very dangerous aggressive designs according to the U.S. limited nuclear war theory. U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has accepted the existence of such programs. He said foreign military assistance programs enhance the mobility of U.S. defense forces across the continents and enable the United States to set up new overseas military bases. There is no doubt that Pakistan has been placed at the top of the list of countries granted such a role. This influences the foreign policy of Pakistan as it gets involved in such far-reaching programs. This is why it does not listen at all to peaceful proposals of neighboring countries. It does not want to have direct talks with Afghanistan, which could help resolve controversial issues between the two countries. Pakistan disregards Indian proposals for a treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation. Perhaps Pakistan is behaving like this for fear of committing itself to promising not to give its territory to foreign countries to set up their bases. It seems that Pakistani generals are raising a hue and cry over dangers posed to Pakistan and about arming the country, and at the same time rejecting all peace proposals. There is no logic in this. This illogical behavior can be understood only in the context of the role determined by Washington for Pakistan.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON LE DUAN UPCOMING VISIT

OW190740 Moscow International Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 17 Jun 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Today all central Soviet newspapers frontpaged the report that a party and government delegation of the SRV, headed by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], will make an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union in the latter half of June. Our station commentator comments:

Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam has become an important factor in international life. It helps implement the task of building socialism and communism put forward for the peoples of our two countries and greatly contributes to consolidating the socialist community's unity and the common antiwar struggle of nations.

The Soviet and Vietnamese people are well aware that the solid unity between the CPSU and the CPV is based on their fraternal relations. As President Ho Chi Minh put it, this unity came about because the young Soviet Union came to the aid of colonial peoples with its totally successful revolution, which awoke them from long nights of slavery. This unity has been consolidated following the birth of the Indochinese Communist Party, an independent body of the Communist

International. The names of Comrades Tran Phu, Le Hong Phong, and Nguyen Thi Minh Khai, who were trained in Moscow to acquire the spirit of international communism, remind us of that period. The memorial plaques bearing the name of Ho Chi Minh, Vietnam's first Communist, on the facade of the building formerly used as the headquarters of the Communist International and at one of the squares in Moscow named after him, remind all those visiting Moscow of that period.

Proceeding from their coordination in solving issues of mutual concern as well as international issues, our two parties are inseparable in their common efforts as fraternal parties of socialist countries in continuing to consolidate the unity and solidarity of the family of socialist nations. Concern over this fact is like a red thread running through all USSR-Vietnam joint documents and all talks between the CPSU and CPV leaders.

The cooperation between our two parties is in fact inseparable from the mansided Soviet-Vietnamese relationship. This is quite easy to understand, for our two countries' internal and external policies have been laid down by the CPSU and the CPV, which play the decisive role in organizing and motivating the laboring people to fulfill the socioeconomic development task and in creating favorable international conditions for advance along the path of socialist and communist construction. For this reason, the view expressed at the Fifth CPV Congress that the unity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union constitute the cornerstone of the policies of Vietnam's party and state assumes a principled significance, a profound party nature, and an international character.

The common concern of the CPSU and the CPV for the perpetuation of their unity and solidarity is revealed in the Soviet-Vietnam treaty of friendship and cooperation. The leading task of our two parties in the current stage is to promote exchange of experiences between the CPSU and the CPV in all fields. The CPSU has generously imparted on its Vietnamese comrades its rich experiences gained in the past 8 decades of struggle.

The publication of the first edition of the 55-volume selection of Lenin's works was a major event. This invaluable treasury of revolutionary theory, socialism, and Marxist philosophy has been accepted by the Vietnamese Communists, cadres of the CPV's organ of scientific studies, university students, and researchers of the party's educational system.

The exchange of party delegations, one of the major means to learn from each other's experiences, now covers a wider scope. In the first 6 months of this year, a number of delegations of CPV cadres have visited the Soviet Union. Last May, a delegation of the CPSU headed by Comrade Kazybayev, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan, paid a visit to Vietnam to survey the CPV's leading role in medical and public health organization. A Moscow City Party Committee delegation recently completed a visit to Vietnam, during which it became acquainted with the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee's activities. Fraternal relations between Vietnamese and Soviet provinces and cities have developed vigorously with each passing year. This process has been obviously good. The effectiveness of our two parties' cooperation has been manifested in coordination in guiding the laboring people in solving the most essential issues, including socioeconomic issues, development of production, and improvement of the people's well-being. Aside from representatives of party organizations of the sister port cities of Haiphong and Vladivostok, others have contributed good views on how to implement party work among dockers and sailors. This can be said of the fraternal relations between the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone and Baku City, capital of Azerbaijan.

Cooperation between Soviet and Vietnamese propaganda organs, which occupies an important position in the two parties' relations, has become a fine tradition. In fact, PRAVDA and NHAN DAN, the organs of our two parties, have frequently published articles by leaders of the CPSU and the CPV. Since 1959, the Politizdat Publishing House has printed selected works of CPV leaders, and Soviet readers have been able to get acquainted with selected articles of President Ho Chi Minh and Comrade Le Duan and with documents of the Third, Fourth, and Fifth CPV Congresses.

The organs of scientific studies of the CPSU and the CPV have regularly held scientific conferences and seminars on important issues concerning the histories of the two parties. This year, the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPSU organized a conference marking the 95th birth anniversary of President Ho Chi Minh while the Institute of Marxism-Leninism under the CPV held a conference on the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

Speaking on the Fifth CPV Congress [words indistinct] Comrade Gorbachev said that Soviet-Vietnamese relations have been built [words indistinct]. The firm foundation of these relations is the friendship and cooperation treaty signed in 1978, and the force ensuring the maintenance of these relations is the indestructible fraternal friendship between our two parties.

The coming visit to the Soviet Union by the SRV party and government delegation headed by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CPV, will surely be an important new landmark in further developing the fraternal friendship between our two parties, two countries, and two peoples.

PRAVDA CITES HONECKER SPEECH ON DETENTE

PM201024 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Realistic Measures: Speech by E. Honecker"]

[Text] Berlin, 18 Jun -- The GDR fully supports the Soviet peace initiatives aimed at substantially improving the international situation and also at halting the production of and eliminating nuclear weapons, E. Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR council of State, declared, addressing here a session of the Republic's Council of State devoted to the GDR's contribution to the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act of the Helsinki All-European Conference. He noted that detents remains as topical as ever. The future belongs to it, because it alone can guarantee people throughout the world the security they need so much today and tomorrow and creates an atmosphere of confidence and cooperation between states with different social systems.

The speaker described the confirmation of postwar political and territorial realities in the European continent established as a result of World War II and postwar development as the most important contribution by the Helsinki Final Act. But those who now want to raise fresh doubts about these realities are threatening european security and peace throughout the world. The U.S. attempts to include outer space in the sphere of its aspirations to gain superiority mean as acceleration of the arms race on a completely new, cosmic scale, he pointed out. Imperialism's most aggressive adventurist forces would like to substitute their claims for world domination for the priciple of sovereign equality of states.

The GDR leader noted that a cessation of the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe would be the only sensible U.S. response to the noratorium unilaterally imposed by the Soviet Union on the deployment of its own medium-range missiles and the suspension of the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe until next November. The realistic measures proposed in Stockholm by the socialist countries, including the GDR, accordwith the spirit and letter of the principles agreed upon in Helsinki the GDR will continue to steadfastly and persistently keep the questions of disarmament and cooperation on the agenda of European peace-loving politics, E. Honecker said in conclusion

ENVOY HANDS GROMYKO GENSCHER NOTE ON 20 JUN TALKS

LD201224 Hamburg DPA in German 0717 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jun (DPA) -- The ambassador of the Federal Republic to Moscow, Joerg Kastl, at a meeting arranged at short notice, handed USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko a letter from Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher. The embassy, when questioned today, said that the letter served to help prepare consultations in Bonn between the political directors of the two foreign ministries, Gerold von Braunmuehl and Aleksandr Bondarenko.

Details of the letter from Genscher, which Kastl handed Gromyko on Wednesday, were not given. A short TASS report published in today's PRAVDA, merely said that during the talk "some questions concerning Soviet-West German relations, including those linked with the forthcoming 15th anniversary of the USSR-FRG Treaty of 12 August 1970" were discussed.

The consultations between the political directors, scheduled for today, will assess the cooling of relations between the two countries within the framework of East-West relations. The two sides also want to decide on celebrations for 12 August and for the 30th anniversary of the start of diplomatic relations between the Federal Republic and the Soviet Union (13 September).

AGCA LINKED TO ITALIAN INTELLIGENCE, CIA, MAFIA

LD181902 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Rome June 18 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Babenko reports:

For some time the attention riveted to the trial in Rome in the case of the attempt on the life of John Paul the Second has unexpectedly moved to Naples, where the chiefs of "Camorra", the local Mafia, are being tried. Speaking at the recent court session, Giovanni Pandico, one of the bosses of the "Camorra", again repeated the confession made by him to the L'ESPRESSO weekly. He said that the so-called "Bulgarian connection", which resulted in the arrest and imprisonment of Sergey Antonov, had been trumped up by the Italian secret services. The latter, acting with the assistance of the Mafia, instigated hired murderer Ali Agca to false "confessions". Pandico said in court in Naples: "Agca's 'repentance' was talked over in the prison in the city of Ascoli Piceno, where he was together with us. Taking part in bargaining were the 'Camorra', General Musumeci, who was then deputy director of the Military Information and Security Service (SISMI), and Priest Santini, whose official function was to teach Agca the Italian language. It is precisely the Italian secret services which 'prompted' Agca the idea of the need to speak of Bulgaria's involvement in the attempt on the life of the pope."

S. Santiapichi, presiding judge at the trial in Rome, is to pass a decision soon as regards the possibility of transferring Pandico from Naples to the Italian capital for giving testimony.

Along with the trial in the case of the attempt on the life of the pope, another trial is in session in Rome now of a group of high-ranking SISMI officials. D'Ambrosio, public prosecutor at the trial, recognised that there were materials in the papers of the judicial investigation pointing to the connection between the Italian secret services and the attempt on the life of John Paul the Second in May 1981.

The 13th court session yesterday was, as the newspaper REPUBBLICA, said, a "black day" for Agca himself. The incoherent, controversial testimony by the defendant caused bewilderment and exasperation of those present in the courtroom. He repeatedly renounced his own statements made in the course of the preliminary investigation and during the preceding sessions in the current trial.

The trial in Rome has turned clearly not in the direction in which those who did their utmost to make false, slanderous charges against Sergey Antonov, the other Bulgarian citizens, against the countries of the socialist community as a whole, would like to.

The statement by presiding judge S. Santiapichi "I am here not to criticise some or other country. This is not my duty. My aim is to pass a sentence on certain persons after truth is found out," made in answer to a fresh "political" claim by Agca, which was, apparently, learnt from somebody's prompting, was met with approval in the courtroom. The truth confirming the existence of a broad, ramified conspiracy with the participation of the Italian secret services, the chiefs of the "P-2" Masonic Lodge, Naples Mafia bosses, and which was directed from the overseas, is becoming increasingly evident.

Co-Conspirator Named

LD201336 Moscow TASS in English 1259 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Rome, June 20 TASS -- TASS Correspondently Yevgeniy Babenko reports:

The viewing of film sequences and video records featuring various moments of the crime committed at the St. Peter Square on May 13, 1981, is going on at the papal plot trial. The president of the court Severino Santiapichi demanded that the Turkish terrorist Ali Agca recognize among those present at the square his accomplices from the neo-fascist organization "Grey Wolves". Changing his previous evidence, Agca said that together with him there were two more members of that organization at the St. Peter Square, specifically, a certain Omer Ai [spelling as received] who was arrested in West Germany and accused of complicity in the attempt on the life of the pope. I learned about the existence of Omer Ai only two years after I had been arrested, Agca added.

When asked by the court who told him in prison about that man, Agca muttered that it was Francesco Pazienza. His words met with lively response in the courtroom. The point is that the admission by Agca of the fact that he maintained contacts with Pazienza, international swindler and agent of Western secret services, confirms the truth of the exposure of Pandico, boss of the "Camorra" -- the Mafia of Naples. In an interview with the Journal L'ESPRESSO he told about the direct complicity of Italian secret services and personally Pazienza in preparation of the attempt on the life of the Pope.

Asked by the president where Agca met with Pazienza whose links with Italian secret services, according to the ANSA news agency, are obvious, Agca said that he had met Pazienza in the Ascoli-Piceno prison in March or April 1982, that Pazienza had asked him to cooperate, spoke about an embassy and promised him a French passport and freedom.

The newspaper L'UNITA recalls today that it is after April 1982 that Agca first mentioned the "Bulgarian connection". It is becoming obvious that these "revelations" were made right after the coaching of Pazienza.

As for some embassy mentioned by Agca, those present in the courtroom remembered at once the letter sent by the Turk to the military attache of the U.S. Embassy in Rome in which he had written that he had fulfilled his duty, L'UNITA writes further. The newspaper REPUBBLICA believes that a dramatic turn has taken place at the trial in Rome.

ANTONOV'S MOTHER CONDEMNS 'SCHEMES' AGAINST SON

LD191033 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 19 TASS -- Ivanka Nikolova Antonova, mother of the Bulgarian citizen Sergey Antonov who is on trial in Rome on the strength of the false accusation of the terrorist Ali Agca, has appealed for help to the Women's International Democratic Federation, to the Soviet Women's Committee and to the women of the whole world. "I have been hoping for two years that common sense, logic and reason will triumph. But regrettably, it is villany that is gaining the upper hand...It is perfectly obvious that my son Sergey has fallen victim to a preplanned criminal plot directed not only against him personally but against our homeland, socialist Bulgaria."

Antonov's mother says: "My son is not a criminal but I am afraid that the dark forces will stop at nothing and carry through their inhuman schemes...That is why I am asking all of you to support me and to plead with the court authorities in Rome, seeking the triumph of justice, the restoration of the truth and the rebuttal of all the false and biased accusations of Sergy Antonov. I believe in and count on the solidarity of the women of the world in securing the release of my son and his safe return home", Ivanka Antonova says in conclusion.

The Soviet Women's Committee has released the following statement in response to the appeal of Antonov's mother: "On behalf of the Soviet women, we voice a strong protest against the sham trial staged in Rome, at which Sergey Antonov, citizen of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, is charged. This mock trial, inspired by the reactionary forces of the West, causes the strong indignation of all honest people. It is our profound conviction that the 'Antonov case' is nothing short of an act of anti-Bulgarian and anti-socialist provocation aimed at the further aggravation of the international situation. The Soviet women strongly demand that Antonov be released, that his name be cleared, that he is returned home and that the instigators of that shameful campaign be exposed. Soviet Women's Committee."

The Soviet Women's Committee has also sent a telegram to the Rome court.

PONOMAREV DELEGATION'S VISIT TO SPAIN CONTINUES

Positive Relations Stressed

LD191703 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] The visit to Spain by a Soviet parliamentary delegation, the first in the history of relations between the two countries, is the focus of the Spanish public's attention, our Madrid correspondent reports. The Spanish news media are stressing the positive appraisal of Soviet-Spanish relations made in his statement to the press by the head of the Soviet delegation, Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet's Soviet of Nationalities, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

As before we intend to develop relations between our countries on a healthy and stable basis so that they do not depend on any twists in the international situation, he said. This stance has met with understanding here. During the meeting between Boris Ponomarev and Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez reference was made to the mutual aspiration to deepen the political dialogue between the two countries. The head of the Soviet delegation conveyed to Felipe Gonzalez a message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which was received with satisfaction.

In an interview for Radio Moscow Jose Federico de Carvajal, president of the Spanish senate, said that there is no doubt that at a time when tension exists in the world the strengthening of relations of friendship between the two countries -- which are at opposite ends of Europe and belong to two different sociopolitical systems -- not only can, but also must, strengthen peace in Europe and the whole world.

Talks With Legislators

LD200023 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The foreign public and press continue to follow with interest the visit to Spain by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, candidate member of the Politburo, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. In particular, it has been reported that the delegation of Soviet parliamentarians had a meeting in Madrid with members of the foreign affairs commissions of the Senate and Congress of the Spanish Cortes Generales. A detailed conversation took place not only on the state of Soviet-Spanish relations, but also on the state of affairs in the world as a whole.

Boris Nikolayevich Ponomarev, the head of the Soviet delegation, noted that Spain and the Soviet Union have a good deal in common on a number of topical questions relating to the present situation in the world. Both countries favor the prevention of the militarization of space and a return to the policy of detente in Europe and elsewhere. The Spanish Government's decision to preserve Spain's status as a country free of nuclear weapons has also been given an appropriate assessment in the Soviet Union, Comrade Ponomarev went on to stress.

Questions relating to European politics in the light of the 10th anniversary of the signing of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference were touched on during the conversation between Soviet and Spanish parliamentarians. Both sides noted that this Act forms the basis of their European policies, which both countries intend to continue pursuing, persistently striving for the broadening of dialogue and peaceful cooperation. In this connection, the hope was expressed at the Madrid meeting that the present conference in Stockholm to check on observance of the Act will end successfully.

Meets King, Other Officials

LD191124 Moscow TASS in English 2118 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] Madrid June 20 TASS -- The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Boris Ponomarev, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPSU, secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, currently on a visit here, was received by King Juan Carlos the First of Spain.

Boris Ponomarev extended greetings and good wishes to King Juan Carlos the First and the people of Spain from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, the whole Soviet leadership. He pointed out the great significance of the official visit of King Juan Carlos the First to the Soviet Union a year ago for the development of Soviet-Spanish relations. The head of the Spanish state expressed satisfaction with the development of the Soviet-Spanish dialogue and extended best wishes from the people of Spain to the Soviet leadership, Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, and the entire Soviet people. Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran met with Boris Ponomarev. The talks, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, covered issues pertaining to the development of Soviet-Spanish relations and the most topical issues of the international situation and the situation in some areas of the world.

On Wednesday, the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet met with Enrique Tierno Galvan, mayor of the city of Madrid, a prominent Spanish political and public figure. Boris Ponomarev pointed out the positive contribution, made by the municipality of Madrid and personally by E. Tierno Galvan, to the development of friendly ties between Moscow and Madrid, the capitals of the two states. E. Tierno Galvan said that the inhabitants of Madrid and the Spaniards in general entertain kindly sentiments toward the Soviet Union and the Soviet people. "The hospitable reception accorded to your delegation in Spain mirrors the sentiments of the Spanish people," he noted.

The Soviet delegation has also visited the government of the Madrid autonomous region and had a conversation with Joaquin Leguina, president of the government. Both sides expressed interest in a further broadening of the existing friendly relations between the two capital regions.

The delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet paid a visit to the Congress of Deputies of Las Cortes Generales of Spain, where they met with Gregorio Peces Barba, president of that chamber. The Spanish figures briefed the guests on the functions and activities of the Congress of Deputies. The Soviet side expressed readiness to continue and deepen the useful exchange of views between the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Spanish Las Cortes Generales and their commissions.

Holds Press Conference

LD191851 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] The official visit to Spain by a delegation of Soviet parliamentarians is coming to an end. After meetings with the King, prime minister, leader of the opposition, and the presidents and committees of the Congress of Deputies and Senate, the delegation held a press conference in Madrid. Their spokesman was the chairman of the Commission of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet of Nationalities and candidate member of the Politburo, Boris Ponomarev, who affirmed that the Spanish authorities do not feel threatened by the Soviet Union.

[Begin Ponomarev recording in Russian, fading to Spanish translation] During the conversations and meetings that we have had here in Madrid, Spanish state and parliamentary dignitaries have told us that in their view -- and it has to be borne in mind that they are representative of different political tendencies -- they do not believe that a Soviet threat exists, neither beforehand nor now.

At the same time we have heard it said during the meetings here on Spanish soil that Spain does not belong to, and will never belong to, the military organization of NATO, and we are going to convey these statements to our people, to our government and to our leaders. [end recording]

TIKHONOV ADDRESSES KOSTOMUKSHA MEETING

PM201501 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by TASS special correspondents A. Belikov and V. Zlobin under general heading: "USSR-Finland: Good-neighborliness and Cooperation"]

[Excerpt] Kostomuksha (Karelian ASSR), 18 Jun -- N.A. Tikhonov and M. Koivisto visited the mining and enrichment combine constructed within the framework of the long-term program for the development and intensification of trade and economic and industrial and scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and Finland. The enterprise will produce 24 million metric tons of iron ore, 9.75 million metric tons of iron concentrate, and 8.52 million metric tons of fired [obozhzhennyye] pellets a year. The chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and the Finnish president were familiarized with the work of the open-cut mine, the factories for the coarse crushing of ore and its enrichment, and the pellet production process and visited the plant for the repair of mining and enrichment equipment.

N.A. Tikhonov gave a luncheon in honor of M. Koivisto at which there was an exchange of brief speeches. Cordially greeting M. Koivisto, the head of the Soviet Government stressed that the Finnish president's participation in a notable event -- the ceremonies to mark the completion of the construction of the mining and enrichment combine -- is welcomed as one more testimony to the consistency of Finland's foreign policy line and the course toward friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

We have just unveiled a monument of friendship N.A. Tikhonov continued. It was conceived and executed as a symbol of the good-neighborly cooperation between our countries. But the ideal of friendship and cooperation has found another and, I would say, more tangible embodiment in Kostomuksha itself, in the modern industrial enterprise created here, not far from the Soviet-Finnish border, with such great scope and ability, and in the new well-appointed city. Friendship and cooperation were the basis of the joint labor of Finnish construction workers and Soviet workers, engineers, and technicians. A major stage in our countries' economic collaboration, Kostomuksha has once more confirmed what a rich, truly inexhaustible, potential Soviet-Finnish relations possess.

We have good opportunities for continuing to develop reciprocal trade and cooperation in constructing large-scale projects on the two countries' territory and intensifying production sharing and specialization. All these opportunities are included in the long-term program of economic cooperation which must soon be extended, this time through the year 2000.

But the most important thing is that we have a reliable political base, tested over decades, a reliable compass -- the 1948 treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid. Firmly following the course set by this treaty, our countries can continue to make confident headway along the path of good-neighborliness and to implement the policy of peaceful coexistence and the principles of the historic act of the all-European conference, whose 10th anniversary will soon be celebrated in Helsinki.

Strengthening and developing Soviet-Finnish relations, we are also continuing to make our contribution to the solution of one of the most urgent tasks of the present day -- the resurrection of the spirit of detente, trust, and peaceful cooperation in Europe and the world as a whole. May there be more peaceful construction sites and fewer launchpads on earth, N.A. Tikhonov said in conclusion.

N.A. Tikhonov presented the collective of the mining and enrichment combine with a portrait of V.I. Lenin painted by the Fedoskino masters and the "Finnstroy" collective with a "Moscow" porcelain vase.

Koivisto's Response

PM201215 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Jun 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Report by TASS special correspondents A. Belikov and V. Zlobin on 18 June speech by Finnish President M. Koivisto at meeting to mark opening of Kostomuksha mining and enrichment combine under general heading: "USSR-Finland: Good-Neighborliness and Cooperation"]

[Excerpts] Kostomuksha (Karelian ASSR), 18 Jun -- Finnish President M. Koivisto delivered a speech to a gathering to mark the opening of the Kostomuksha mining and enrichment combine 18 June.

M. Koivisto's Speech

It was with great pleasure that I accepted the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government to come here to Kostomuksha to celebrate with our Soviet friends a notable day in cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union -- the completion of the construction of the second and third sections of the Kostomuksha mining and enrichment combine -- he said. We on the Finnish side highly assess the fact that you, Mr Charman of the Council of Ministers, and other high-ranking representatives of your country from Moscow and the Karelian ASSR have wished to honor this event with your presence. Our meeting and our joint participation in the events to mark the completion of the construction of the Kostomuksha mining and enrichment combine are an eloquent example of the trusting good-neighborly relations which exist between Finland and the Soviet Union and a confirmation of the importance which both countries attach to these relations.

Kostomuksha is a convincing example of the mutual trust and cooperation generated by the 1948 treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid. In December 1982, when we took part in celebrations in connection with the commissioning of the first section of the mining and enrichment combine, the city's construction was still at the initial stage. Now a center which is functioning well and has become the native city of 30,000 inhabitants of Kostomuksha has been created by our joint efforts in Kostomuksha's hilly landscape. The city has already been completed with respect to apartment blocs and the necessary municipal services for the population.

There is still a lot of work to do here. In the city it is planned to create additional capacities for the production of food and light industry establishments. Inasmuch as Kostomuksha is close to Finland, I consider it natural that cooperation between Finnish and Soviet construction workers should continue here.

In ceremonially opening the monument to the Kostomuksha construction workers today, we at the same time honor the state labor of our predecessors.

This establishment was very close to the heart of my esteemed predecessor Urho Kekkonen. He himself came from the birthplace of the majority of Finnish construction workers involved with the Kostomuksha combine. For his part A.N. Kosygin, former chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, played a decisive part in taking the decision in 1973 to construct the Kostomuksha mining and enrichment combine and to start construction work in 1977. Joint construction projects between the two countries have long-standing traditions. In Finland a complex for the production of steel, two atomic power stations, a gas pipeline system which is now being expanded, and several other smaller projects have been constructed.

In turn the Finns, even before the installation of the Kostomuksha combine, took part in the construction of various establishments in the Soviet Union, in particular of hydraulic power stations, a timber procurement establishment, hotels, and a nonferrous metallurgy combine. A few days ago a railcar depot installed in Leningrad Oblast, in Tosno City, was commissioned. The pulp and paper plants at Svetogorsk and Vyborg are being modernized, construction work is under way to modernize the port in Tallinn, and several other establishments are being constructed.

The volume of Finnish imports from the Soviet Union is steadily growing; however, as a result of the development of world prices the cost of our exports has been marking time and has sometimes even declined. Under these conditions the problem has arisen of how to retain the high level achieved so far in our trade and how to ensure a further improvement in this level. To expand our imports, efforts are being made to develop production sharing and in particular to construct projects jointly in Finland and in third countries. Opportunities are also being studied for implementing projects on a compensation basis within the framework of the clearing system. These projects are of mutual interest to both sides, especially from the viewpoint of technical progress, and it will also be possible with their aid to increase the overall volume of trade turnover.

On the other hand, they do not create room for the growth of traditional Finnish exports. That is why use should be made of all the opportunities for diversifying and expanding Soviet exports to Finland contained in the new 5-year agreement and in the long-term program up for extension this year. In the long term this is the most correct way of ensuring the further growth of trade and the all-around development of our various export sectors.

Kostomuksha is important new proof of the practical cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union. Here in the sandy region of Karelia we can see particularly clearly the strong cultural ties which exist between our countries and peoples. We remember the widespread celebration in both countries of the "Kalevala" in connection with the 150th anniversary of that Finnish and Karelian epic. These economic, cultural, and other ties have generated and strengthened the trust and friendship which today characterize the relations between Finland and the Soviet Union. May the monument to the Kostomuksha combine construction workers which is being unveiled here today, M. Koivisto said in conclusion, serve as a symbol of the immutability and fine future of the good-neighborly friendship and cooperation between Finland and the Soviet Union.

SYRIAN PRESIDENT CONCLUDES TALKS WITH GORBACHEV

Damascus on Talks

JN192116 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad arrived in Moscow today on a visit to the Soviet Union. He was received at the airport by Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, member of the CPSU Politburo, and minister of foreign affairs; Sergey Sokolov, USSR defense minister and alternate member of the CPSU Politburo; and a number of USSR party and government officials.

Talks between President Hafiz al-Asad and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU, began at 1400 Damascus time today. The talks were attended on the Syrian side by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the vice president; Comrade Sulayman Qaddah, assistant regional secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party; General Mustafa Talas, deputy commander in chief, deputy prime minister, and defense minister; Dr Salim Yasin, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; Faruq al-Shar', the foreign minister; Jabr al-Kafri, director of the East European desk at the Foreign Ministry; and Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, the Syrian ambassador in the USSR. The talks were attended on the Soviet side by Nikolay Tikhonov; Andrey Gromyko; Marshal Sokolov; Georgiy Korniyenko, first deputy minister of foreign affairs; Andrey Aleksandrov, aide to the CPSU general secretary; and Karen Brutents, deputy chief of the International Department in the CPSU Central Committee.

At the beginning of the meeting, Comrade Gorbachev warmly welcomed President Hafiz al-Asad, and highlighted the importance of his visit to the USSR. He affirmed the strong friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Syrian Arab Republic. The talks, which were held in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and mutual trust, dealt with the international situation, the issues in the Middle East situation, and the attempts that are being made under U.S. auspices to reach separate deals and partial solutions that contradict the interests of the Arabs and harm the cause of just, everlasting peace. The talks also dealt with issues related to bilateral relations between the Soviet Union and Syria.

After a period of rest, President Hafiz al-Asad and Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev held a closed meeting, following which Gorbachev gave a working dinner banquet. It was attended by the members of the Soviet and Syrian sides.

When discussing the issue of bilateral relations and ways to further strengthen these relations, both sides expressed their satisfaction with the profound development of relations between the two countries in all fields on the basis of the Syrian-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation. They agreed on continuing meetings and exchanging visits and consultations, as well as on coordination between the two sides in the future.

His Excellency the president thanked the Soviet Union for its support for Syria, warmly praising this support as an important factor that has enabled Syria to remain steadfast in the face of imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaries and to confront all attempts aimed at imposing U.S. and Israeli hegemony over the region. The president also stressed Syria's firm adherence to its national and progressive policy, and its concern -- by its people, party, and government -- about strengthening relations with the Soviet Union.

During their talks on the Middle East situation, the two sides agreed that the U.S. plan to achieve a new stage in the Camp David method is aimed at imposing capitulation on the Arabs, liquidating the Palestine question, spreading U.S. and Israeli hegemony over the region, and promoting the results of the Israeli aggression against the Arabs. The views were in agreement regarding the need to resist and confront these plans.

The two sides also discussed the situation in Lebanon as well as the accomplishments that have been made, such as the abrogation of the 17 May agreement and the expulsion of the Israeli enemy from Lebanon. The views were in agreement regarding the need to continue efforts to achieve national accord in Lebanon and restore security, peace, and prosperity to Lebanon. Regarding the situation in the Middle East and Lebanon, the Syrian and the Soviet views were identical. Their viewpoints were also identical regarding the fact that just peace should be achieved through an international conference to be attended by all the parties concerned. The two sides also believe that the Soviet proposals for the Middle East are a sound framework for achieving a just and lasting peace, and that the U.S. efforts to hold unilateral negotiations between Jordan, Israel, and the United States are aimed at liquidating the Palestine question, dropping the demand for an independent Palestinian state, and canceling the national Palestinian identity.

They also discussed the international situation and the U.S. policy based on increasing international tension and arms race. The viewpoints were identical on the dangers of this policy and on the need to confront it. Comrade Gorbachev stressed the Soviet Union's firm, vigorous support for Syria in all spheres, and expressed the Soviet Union's satisfaction with the existing relations between the two countries.

Al-Asad Begins 2-Day 'Rest'

JN202053 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Excerpt] Moscow -- President Hafiz al-Asad has concluded his working visit to the USSR. The president will spend 2 days of rest in the outskirts of Moscow.

Rest of Delegation Departs

LD211120 Moscow TASS in English 1106 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice-president of Syria; Sulayman Qaddah, deputy general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party; Mustafa, Talas, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense of Syria; Sealin Yasin, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Syria for economic affairs; and Faruq al-Shar', minister of foreign affairs of Syria; who stayed in Moscow in connection with a working visit of the general secretary of the Arab Socialist Renaissance Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic Hafiz al-Asad left for home today.

They were seen off at the airport by the member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Andrey Gromyko; alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, Defense Minister of the USSR Sergey Sokolov; and other officials.

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Hafiz al-Asad stayed in the USSR for a short rest.

PRAVDA DISMISSES PERES MIDEAST TALKS PLAN

PM201050 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 85 first edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "False Initiative. The Tel Aviv Plan -- an Expanded Version of Camp David"]

[Text] Cairo, 18 Jun -- Israeli propaganda is going all out to publicize the "Near East settlement plan" proposed by the country's prime minister, S. Peres.

The essence of the "plan" is to conduct within 3 months direct talks between Israel, Jordan, and a group of Palestinian "quislings" who represent nobody, passing them off as some kind of "peace conference" without the participation of the UN Security Council's permanent members (apart from, of course, the United States). The United States has been cast in the leading role of "organizer" and "mediator." Once again there is a categorical rejection of the PLO's right to participate in any talks. The possibility of really collective efforts, which could be undertaken within the framework of an international conference on the Near East with the participation of all interested sides, is also ruled out.

Presenting his "initiative" to the Knesset (parliament), Peres made it plain that there can be no question of either creating an independent Palestinian state or of Israel returning to within its 1967 borders. His speech made it clear that Tel Aviv intends to aim at appreciable territorial acquisitions during the projected talks. It is obvious that this is not a question of a fair settlement of the conflict, but of an attempt to resolve it in the Israeli-American fashion, an expanded version of the Camp David separate deal aimed at consolidating the fruits of Tel Aviv's aggression.

Aden Radio described the "plan" as a new example of Zionist-imperialist conspiracy. Judging by press reports, it has been rejected by Jordan and the PLO and has been skeptically received in Egypt. At the same time many observers note that such an "initiative" could hardly have emerged had the Arab countries to which it is addressed and certain Palestinian resistance circles not relied on the United States' "peacemaking role."

COMMENTARY VIEWS RELATIONS WITH IRAN, 1921 PACT

NC201310 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1700 GMT 19 Jun 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, 66 years ago, in June 1919, the Soviet Government sent a note to Iran which defined the Leninist policy's firm principles regarding relations with your country. Equal rights, respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, non-intervention in domestic affairs, fundamentals of peace, and goodneighborly relations were included among these principles. According to the Soviet note, all agreements subjugating the Iranian people or legalizing intervention in their domestic affairs were abrogated.

The words of the newly established Soviet Republic were not contrary to its deeds. In addition to the abrogation of all unequal agreements imposed on Iran during the tsarist regime, the Soviet Republic also annulled its rights to collect Iranian debts accumulated under this regime, and it ceded the wealth that formerly belonged to Russian investors to Iran. This wealth included the Banque D'Escompte, highways, railroads, telegraph and telephone installations in northern Iran, the port of Anzali, steamships in the Caspian Sea, warehouses, cargo tugboats, and other port installations. The total amount ceded by the Soviet Republic to Iran was (?600) million rubles in gold, which was a considerable amount at that time.

Iranian social circles warmly welcomed these acts by the Soviet Union. For example, the RAHNAMA newspaper wrote: From the very beginning, the Bolsheviks refrained from imposing slavery on the people, which is something the tsarist satraps, who cooperated with the British colonialists, could not claim. According to the newspaper, Soviet Russia's acts showed that it would advance a policy in the East different from the policy pursued by the imperialist West. These remarks by the RAHNAMA newspaper reflected the views of the country's vast masses.

The monarchy adopted a different approach to the Soviet Government's note. The ruling circles tried to hide its contents from the Iranian people. In August 1919, Vosuq ol-Dowleh, the puppet of British imperialism who headed the Iranian cabinet, signed a binding agreement with Great Britain. This agreement placed your country's entire administrative system, its financial and economic machinery, its natural resources, its government machinery, and its army at Britain's disposal. Had the Iranian-British agreement been fully implemented, Iran would have lost its sovereignty, and yet another colony would have been added to Britain's list.

However, the national liberation struggle of the Iranian people, as well as the Soviet Union's Leninist foreign policy, which had become an important element in international life, prevented the realization of this agreement. In 1920, the Iranian Majlis refused to approve the Iranian-British agreement and Vosuq ol-Dowleh was forced to resign.

In 1921, Iran signed with a big country the first equal agreement in its contemporary history. This was the Soviet-Iranian cooperation agreement, compiled with the participation of Vladimir Ilich Lenin himself. This agreement also confirmed the lofty and humane principles stated in the Soviet note.

Many changes have taken place in the world since then. The Soviet Union has become a powerful and very developed socialist country. After World War II, the socialist camp was formed and consolidated. Many developing countries gained independence, and the majority of them joined the Nonaligned Movement, which plays a great role in the struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism and for the sake of peace and cooperation between countries and nations.

Many changes have also taken place in Iran. The hated monarchy was overthrown, and blow blows were inflicted against imperialist oppression and injustice in the country. The Soviet Union, which remains faithful to its internationalist policy, supported the Iranian revolution. At the most critical moment for the revolution, Moscow strongly warned against interference in Iran's domestic affairs by any country. This warning discouraged the imperialists on the other side of the ocean, who had entertained plans to interfere in Iran in order to stifle its revolution.

Soviet-Iranian economic cooperation, the first buds of which appeared at the inception of Soviet rule, has yielded much fruit. More than 100 industrial units have been built or are now under construction in Iran with Soviet assistance. The Esfahan steel mill, the Arak machine-building plant, the hydroelectrical installations on the Aras River, and the thermal power plants in Esfahan and Ahvaz are among these projects.

Cooperation with the Soviet Union helps Iran to resist the economic embargo declared by the imperialists. This cooperation also helps to strengthen and to expand Iran's independent national economy. As can be observed in many letters from our listeners, the Iranian people attach great value to cooperation with the Soviet Union. All this is clear proof that our country continues to remain faithful to the Leninist principles of its foreign policy toward Iran, declared in the first years of Soviet rule.

IRANIAN PAPER CITED ON PERSECUTION OF TUDEH PARTY

NC190825 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] The NAMEH-E MARDOM newspaper, the press organ of the Iranian Tudeh Party Central Committee, recently published a Central Committee statement expressing concern over the danger threatening many arrested party members. The statement says:

Death threatens many members of the Tudeh Party. Very disturbing news has been received from the prisons. Arrested party members are imprisoned under extremely difficult conditions. The judicial officials and employees of the suppressive organs have adopted a harsher approach toward them. Corporal and psychological tortures are being widely used. Many of our comrades have been thrown into isolation cells. The physical condition of the majority of prisoners is extremely critical. Some of our comrades have been martyred under torture. Others have been taken to prison hospitals. Government officials prevent contacts from being established between prisoners and their families, many of whom have not had any news from their next of kin for a long time. Like before, secret trials of Tudeh Party members continue. Hundreds of party members have been secretly sentenced to death only for the crime of defending freedom, independence, social justice, peace, and workers' rights.

The Tudeh Party Central Committee appeals to the International Organization of Democratic Lawyers, the UN Human Rights Committee, and all those who cherish the ideals of freedom and democracy to increase their efforts to save the lives of the arrested Tudeh Party members.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION VISITS 9-16 JUNE

PM181122 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jun 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Party Ties"]

[Text] A delegation of party workers from the Syrian Ba'th Party headed by A. 'Ayyash, member of the Ba'th Regional Committee in Latakia Province, was in the Soviet Union 9 through 16 June in line with the plan for party ties between the CPSU and the Ba'th Party.

The Syrian guests were received at the CPSU Central Committee Science and Educational Establishments Section and visited Kiev. The delegation familiarized itself with the higher education system in the USSR, the experience of CPSU party organizations in this sphere, and the Soviet people's life.

POLITBURO MEETING DISCUSSES ECONOMIC PROPOSALS

LD201907 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] At its latest meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo considered the results of the conference held at the CPSU Central Committee on questions relating to the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and measures to implement the proposals which were put forward at the conference. It was noted that the conference which took place is of paramount significance for the realization of the party's economic strategy and is an important stage in the work to fulfill the decisions of the Central Committee April 1985 Plenum and to prepare for the 27th CPSU Congress.

The realistic evaluation of the situation in our economy which was given at the conference and the scientifically-substantiated concept which was set out there -- that of the acceleration of the country's social and economic development, the qualitative transformation of the material and technical base of the national economy on the basis of the introduction of the achievements of science and technology, and the refinement of management and the economic mechanism -- are meeting with total support from communists and the entire Soviet people.

The Politburo stressed that the consistent performance of the tasks put forward at the conference, the transfer of the economy to a course of intensification, and the wide-scale utilization of the achievements of scientific and technical progress should become a matter for the whole people and the whole party, and the core of organizational, political, and economic work at all levels.

In working on the final draft of the main guidelines of the USSR's economic and social development for the years 1986-90 and for the period up to the year 2000, it was deemed necessary to formulate more precisely the targets for the intensification of the national economy on the basis of scientific and technical progress and to take fuller account of measures being enacted to this end in the formulation of the plans of industries, regions, and enterprises for the 12th 5-Year Plan period.

Specific organizational measures were outlined, aimed at the improvement of investment policy and structural policy, the strengthening of the country's scientific and technical potential, the improvement of planning and management, the further intensification of socialist economic integration of the CEMA member-countries and the tackling of other matters raised at the conference.

The Politburo charged the Central Committees of the Communist Parties of the union republics; the party kray, oblast, okrug, city and rayon committees; and primary party organizations, to ensure a restructuring of party work bearing in mind the tasks facing the country at the present stage, and to use the full force of party influence to affirm an atmosphere of creative work and give broad scope to the initiative, talent, and skills of industrial workers, kolkhoz members, and the intelligentsia.

Party organizations must concentrate the attention of leading cadres on the acceleration of scientific and technological progress as the party's long-term political line.

They must stimulate in every possible way up-to-date approaches to social, economic, scientific, technological, and ideological education problems; they must make workers understand more deeply the essence of the changes which are taking place. They must strengthen the spirit of exactingness, self-criticism, and a businesslike performance of tasks. They must decisively get rid of window-dressing, bustling over meetings and paper-chasing, and must create a firm barrier against conservatism, narrow departmental and local interests. The need to strengthen the lagging sectors with qualified cadres capable of working under new conditions at full performance and successfully implementing the party decisions was pointed out.

The Politburo discussed the question of ensuring the supply of fuel, electricity, and heat to the national economy in the 1985-86 fall-winter period. Republican and local party organs are instructed to assume unremitting control over measures to prepare energy installations, the housing stock, and municipal economy for winter and to ensure the continuous supply of fuel for the population of towns and villages. Attention was paid to stepping up the regime of economy and making rational use of fuel and energy resources.

The results of the talks between Comrade Gorbachev and Comrade Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, who paid a friendly working visit to the Soviet Union, were discussed and approved. Emphasis was placed on the resolve by the CPSU and the BCP to deepen the all-round links between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria. Broad prospects in this context are opened up by the long-term program of development of economic, scientific, and technological cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria up to the year 2000 which was signed in Moscow. The Soviet Union and Bulgaria will continue, together with the other socialist Warsaw Pact states, to strive for a healthier international situation and for the consolidation of peace in and beyond Europe.

The results of the talks between Comrade Tikhonov and President Koivisto of the Finnish Republic, which took place during ceremonies to mark the completion of the Kostomuksha mining and enrichment combine, in whose construction Finnish companies took part, were approved. Our country's intention to continue unswervingly to follow the course of strengthening good-neighborliness and trust in relations with Finland in accordance with the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance was expressed. Our desire to preserve and multiply everything positive that has been accumulated in Soviet-Finnish relations, which have become an example of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, was repeated.

Information was examined about letters from working people received in the CPSU Central Committee on the implementation of the decisions aimed at overcoming drunkenness and alcoholism. The meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo also discussed certain other questions of domestic and foreign policy.

PRAVDA: PARTY MUST LEAD IN MODERNIZATION DRIVE

PM201041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Jun 85 Second Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Communists and Technical Progress"]

[Text] The conference on questions of accelerating scientific and technical progress which was held at the CPSU Central Committee outlined ways of giving a radical boost to the country's national economy.

Major tasks are set for party organizations and all communists in this connection. The main directive today, it was noted at the conference, is to use all possible measures to bring about a breakthrough in the minds and mood of cadres from top to bottom, concentrating their attention on what is most important: scientific and technical progress. Exactness and more exactness, that is the most important thing which the existing situation dictates to communists.

Party organizations have always been in at the beginning of initiatives and noteworthy changes. Communists are called upon to be in the vanguard of the struggle to transfer the economy onto a footing of intensification. It is important to realize that this is no mere short-term campaign. The task of improving work with cadres is now facing party committees in all its importance. This means a decisive improvement. Practical considerations and considerations of principle are the basis of this work. No concessions can be made, criteria cannot be lowered, when it is a question of one's party and civic duty to the people. The deeds and actions of every communist must be seen from the viewpoint of the country's interests. That is how the question was formulated at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum.

We have many people who are entirely up to the new demands. Competent, enterprising people who are not indifferent. Wider use should be made of leading experience, and the communists who know their job and care about it should be promoted more boldly to the crucial sectors of work. During the preparations for reports and elections in party organizations, it is expedient again and again to analyze the cadre reserve from a modern standpoint. Opportunities for great work and the way up the service ladder can be opened only to the most highly qualified, honest, uncompromising people.

In preparing for the reports and elections it is important to assess comprehensively whether the communists holding various posts are in tune with today's spirit. After all, turning the national economy decisively toward intensification requires equally decisive measures to establish a businesslike approach and improve the level of organization and order. Neither past services nor a long time spent in leadership can be considered a passport to a new term in office, if the new tasks are beyond the person's abilities or if he slumbers in complacency and conceit and refuses to accept criticism from below. Total commitment and selfless service to the common duty are now necessary in every sector. The union republic Communist Party Central Committees and party kraykoms, obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms are called upon to play a key part in increasing communists' responsibility for the task at hand. They must create an atmosphere of intolerance toward idle talk and thriftlessness, dependence [izhdivenchestvo] and careerism, and teach cadres to strive for a high return for the lowest possible expenditure. But as the letters reaching PRAVDA's editorial office indicate, certain party committees are in no hurry to reorganize themselves. Their work still contains much ostentation and conference mania and lacks a realistic view of the situation.

It is clear that the front line of the struggle to rearm production runs through the positions of the primary party organizations. The success of this very important matter depends largely on their initiative, militancy, and principled approach. What moral climate is being created in the collectives -- an atmosphere of creativity, or of stagnation? That is the main question! As a rule, order is stronger and achievements are weightier where communists themselves seek reserves, wholeheartedly support inventors and rationalizers, and give a suitable rebuff to any bureaucratic ways or red tape. But that is by no means how things stand everywhere. There are still organizations which are weak and tolerant of leaders who are remiss. Of course, such instances cannot be tolerated. On all questions it is important to make bolder use of the right of the party to monitor administrative activity.

Life demands particularly insistently that the party organizations of ministries step up their activities. Their sphere of activity is wide and they have considerable opportunities. Who better than the party committee has the right to deal strictly with an apparatus worker for mistakes in his sector or for an incorrect technical line? But it was noted at the CPSU Central Committee conference that certain ministry party committees have lost some of their political keenness in studying and resolving the most important social and economic problems. Some sector staffs pursue an incorrect cadre policy. They take on people who are untrained or lack practical experience and who cannot resolve many questions independently. This affects production. Wherever a communist works -- at the plant or construction site, on the sozkhov, or in the ministry apparatus -- he must remember that the acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the transfer of the economy onto an up-to-date footing are his own vital cause. Every party member must take his place in the front ranks in this truly nationwide struggle, so as to lead people by the force of his personal example against routine and thriftlessness, against the unthinking scattering of the people's resources, against localistic, departmental selfishness and other negative phenomena.

Only by measuring our actions against the new demands every day and improving the quality and efficiency of work can we count on real success. What is needed everywhere today is the highest possible creative intensity, in order to greet our party's 27th congress in a fitting manner and ensure reliable groundwork for the 12th 5-Year Plan.

AFP: ZAMYATIN REPORTEDLY REMOVED; OFFICE SCRAPPED

AU201603 Paris AFP in English 1559 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, June 20 (AFP) -- Leonid Zamyatin, one of the major Kremlin figures under Leonid Brezhnev, has been removed from his post as head of the Central Committee's International Information Department, reliable sources said here today. Western diplomatic observers said it appeared to be the latest step in the campaign by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to remove officials associated with the Brezhnev era and inject fresh blood into the hierarchy. The sources gave no reason for Mr. Zamyatin's removal, but said his entire department, which he had headed since its formation by Mr. Brezhnev in March 1978, may have been scrapped.

There have also been rumours here that Boris Stukalin, head of the Central Committee's propaganda section since 1982, was about to be named as an ambassador, a form of political disgrace dating from the 1920's. Mr. Stukalin, 62, was appointed by former president Yuriy Andropov after a successful career under Mr. Brezhnev. His likely successor was believed to be Alexander Yakovlev, director of the Moscow Institute for World Economy and International Relations, and regarded as close to Mr. Gorbachev. Mr Gorbachev has already dismissed two other Central Committee department heads, as well as a vice-premier, three ministers and 20 party provincial leaders, replacing them with his own men.

Zamyatin Meets U.S. Expert

LD211027 Moscow TASS in English 1020 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- Leonid Zamyatin, head of the International Information Department of the CPSU Central Committee, today received Marshall Shulman, director of the U.S. W. Averell Harriman Institute for Advanced Study of the Soviet Union, and had a talk with him on questions of Soviet-U.S. relations.

Further on Zamyatin Dismissal

AU211114 Paris AFP in English 1110 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, June 2 (AFP) -- The TASS news agency appeared to dispute reports that Leonid Zamyatin had been dismissed as Kremlin spokesman, by reporting that he had met today with Marshall Shulman, a leading U.S. expert on Soviet Affairs. Mr Zamyatin, whose official title is head of the Central Committee's International Information Department, was one of the major Kremlin figures under Leonid Brezhnev. Reliable sources said yesterday that he had been removed. They gave no reason, but said his entire department, which he had headed since its formation by Mr Brezhnev in 1978, may have been scrapped.

Another Soviet source corroborated the report of his dismissal earlier today. Both sources said the move would be made public in the near future. Mr Shulman was adviser on Soviet affairs to Cyrus Vance, the U.S. secretary of state under the Carter administration.

VOROTNIKOV CHAIRS RSFSR GOVERNMENT DISCUSSION

PM201451 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Jun 85 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report: "At the RSFSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The RSFSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined the work of the RSFSR Committee for Physical Culture and Sport in implementing a previously adopted resolution of the Presidium on further boosting the mass character of physical culture and sport in the RSFSR. It was noted that many of the shortcomings to which the committee's attention was drawn earlier are being eliminated only slowly. Instances of formalism have not been overcome in the work of a number of oblast, kray, and autonomous republic physical culture organizations in introducing the "Ready for Labor and Defence" sports discipline program. More than 40 percent of students who, due to their state of health, fall into a special medical category are not involved in any remedial exercises. The establishment of cultural and sports facilities proceeds at a slow pace in a number of autonomous republics and oblasts, and there still is an acute shortage of sports goods. Additional measures to radically improve all mass physical culture work have been drawn up.

The question of a more effective utilization of irrigated land and further accelerated development of land reclamation work in the Dagestan ASSR was discussed. The presidium noted that yields of a number of crops remain low on irrigated land, frequently amounting to only 50 percent of the projected figure. The standard of maintenance of land improvement systems is poor, their technical state is unsatisfactory, there is a great deal of manual labor, and available irrigation equipment is used at half its capacity. This is the reason for the inadequate application of progressive techniques in vegetable and other crop growing.

The presidium also discussed the implementation of the economic experiment in broadening the rights of RSFSR Ministry of Local Industry production associations and enterprises in respect of planning and economic activity and in enhancing their responsibility for the results of their work.

The session of the Presidium was chaired by V.I. Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers.

GRISHIN, FEDORCHUK ADDRESS MOSCOW CONFERENCE

LD182152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Measures for the further raising of the effectiveness of the work of divisional militia inspectors in the capital in strengthening law and order and socialist legislation, in the light of the decisions of the April 1985 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, were discussed at a conference in Moscow today. A great deal of attention was focused on questions of improving the work of Moscow's law-enforcement bodies, directed toward ensuring the personal safety of citizens and the security of their property, the protection of their rights and observing the norms of socialist communal life.

Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Moscow Party Gorkom, and Comrade Fedorchuk, USSR minister of internal affairs, spoke at the conference.

HIGH COURT JURIST INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMIC CRIMES

LD192230 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 85

[Excerpts] A plenum of the USSR Supreme Court began its work in Moscow today. Listen to a conversation between our correspondent Tamara Karetnikova and Aleksandr Mikhaylovich Filatov, chairman of the Judicial Collegium for Criminal Affairs of the USSR Supreme Courty.

[Begin recording] [Karetnikova] Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, among the questions which are being studied at the plenum is that of the practice of the courts' applying the law in cases of falsifying accounts [pripiski]. What has brought this about?

[Filatov] The need to do this now is obvious. In conditions of all-round intensification of production, and on the basis of the broad introduction of scientific-technical progress, correct planning and an objective and precise relection of all statistical data and indicators on labor acquires more and more importance. Falsification of figures not only does substantial harm to the state's economic activity and creates difficulties in managing the national economy, but it also misinforms planning and statistical bodies, which complicates the rational distribution of material, financial and labor resources, reduces a manager's personal responsibility for the job in hand and has a corrupting influence on people.

But this is not the sum total of the harm done to the national economy by falsifying accounts. They also constitute a social danger by opening the way to committing other, grave crimes -- in particular, embezzlement of state and public property, tolerance of wrongdoing and bribery. It is not by chance, therefore, that some officials, charge with deceiving the state, have been convicted of these crimes at the same time.

The CPSU Central Committee demands that the most resolute measures be adopted to maintain strict order and discipline in all spheres of economic activity. That is why the plenum of the USSR Supreme Court has made it incumbent upon magistrates to raise the level of the administration of justice when examining cases of account falsification, and to take measures to further step up the preventive effect of legal action in the struggle against the violation of state discipline, mismanagement and squandering of public property. The plenum demanded of the courts strict observance of the law when examining these matters. [end recording]

'PROGRESS-24' LAUNCHED TO SUPPLY SALYUT-7

LD210749 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 21 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow June 21 TASS -- The Soviet Union launched the unmanned cargo craft "Progress-24" at 4 hours 40 minutes Moscow time today in accordance with a program for ensuring the further functioning of the orbiting research station "Salyut-7".

The spacecraft was blasted off to deliver various supplies, including life-support and research systems, fuel for refuelling the propulsion engine, and equipment for regular maintenance aboard the station. The total weight of the carried freight is 2,000 kilograms.

"Progress-24" is to dock with the manned complex consisting of "Salyut-7" and the spaceship "Soyuz T-13" on June 23.

The unmanned freighter was inserted into an orbiting path with the following parameters:

Maximum distance from earth -- 270 kilometers,

Minimum distance -- 193 kilometers,

Period of revolution -- 88.8 minutes,

Inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

According to telemetry data, the cargo craft's on-board systems are functioning normally.

Salyut-7 Report

LD200558 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 20 Jun 85

[Text] News from Flight Control Center: The latest workday for the crew of the Salyut-7/Soyuz-T-13 orbital complex will start at 0900 with a station inspection. Vladimir Dzhanibekov and Viktor Savinykh will also carry out preventative maintenance on instruments and equipment, and take stock of materials and apparatus on hand. A television report, in which the cosmonauts will tell of their work, is planned. According to telemetric data and reports from orbit, the flight is proceeding normally. Both cosmonauts feel well.

TASS ON ROCKET LAUNCHES JUN 21-30 IN PACIFIC

LD181349 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT 18 Jun 85

[TASS announcement -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 18 TASS -- Launchings of booster rockets will be carried out in the Soviet Union over the period from June 21 to 30, 1985 into an area of the Pacific within a radius of 50 nautical miles with a centre at 24 degrees 33 minutes latitude north and 168 degrees 54 minutes longitude east. TASS is authorized to state that to ensure safety the USSR Government requests the governments of other states using the sea and air lanes in the Pacific to instruct the bodies concerned so that sea-going ships and planes do not enter that area and airspace over it daily from 7.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. of the local time.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCH OF COSMOS-1661 SATELLITE

LD181246 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1158 GMT 18 Jun 85

[Text] Moscow, 18 June (TASS) -- The launch of another artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1661, was carried out in the Soviet Union today. Scientific apparatus, intended for continuing research into outer space, has been installed on board the satellite.

The satellite has an initial period of revolution of 12 hours and 6 minutes; a maximum distance from the earth's surface of 40,164 km. [as heard]; a minimum distance of 613 km; and an orbital inclination of 62.8 degrees. The apparatus installed on the satellite is working normally.

LIGACHEV, SOKOLOV, ZIMYANIN AT MOSKALENKO FUNERAL

LD191951 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Jun 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] Today Moscow saw off on his last journey Marshal of the Soviet Union Kirill Semenovich Moskalenko, eminent Soviet military leader, member of the CPSU Central Committee, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, twice Hero of the Soviet Union.

The Red Banner Hall of the Frunze Central House of the Soviet Army is in funeral attire; the coffin with the body of the deceased has been placed on a pedestal here. There are many wreaths in the hall; at the foot of the pedestal there is a wreath from the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers. Comrades Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Sokolov, and Zimyanin have joined the guard of honor.

Marshal of the Soviet Union Kirill Semenovich Moskalenko is being bid farewell by his comrades-in-arms, veterans of the war, industrial and professional workers from Moscow enterprises, students from military academies and higher educational establishments.

A funeral meeting was held at Novodevichiy cemetery. Soldiers of the Moscow garrison marched past in precise formation, paying their last military honors to Marshal of the Soviet Union Kirill Semenovich Moskalenko.

Leaders Sign Obituary

PM201014 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 19 June in its First Edition carries on page 3 a 700-word obituary of Marshal of the Soviet Union Kirill Semenovich Moskalenko who died 17 June 1985. The obituary traces Moskalenko's career and is signed by:

"M.S. Gorbachev, G.A. Aliyev, V.I. Vorotnikov, V.V. Grishin, A.A. Gromyko, D.A. Kunayev, Ye.K. Ligachev, G.V. Romanov, N.I. Ryzhkov, M.S. Solomentsev, N.A. Tikhonov, V.M. Chebrikov, V.V. Shcherbitskiy, P.N. Demichev, V.I. Dolgikh, V.V. Kuznetsov, B.N. Ponomarev, S.L. Sokolov, E.A. Shevardnadze, M.V. Zimyanin, I.V. Kapitonov, V.P. Nikonov, K.V. Rusakov, L.V. Smirnov, S.F. Akhromeyev, V.G. Kulikov, V.I. Petrov, A.A. Yepishev, N.I. Savinkin, V.F. Tolubko, Ye.F. Ivanovskiy, A.I. Koldunov, A.N. Yefimov, S.G. Gorshkov, V.L. Govorov, S.K. Kurkotkin, V.M. Shabanov, N.F. Shestopalov, A.T. Altunin, I.N. Shkadov, A.I. Sorokin, A.M. Mayorov, A.I. Gribkov, S.I. Rudenko, I.G. Pavlovskiy, A.S. Zheltov, S.P. Vasyagin, A.P. Silantyev, G. Ivanov, N.P. Dagayev, P.N. Laschchenko, A.A. Luchinskiy, N.G. Lyaschchenko, A.N. Beloborodov, I.I. Gusakovskiy, A.L. Getman, D.D. Lelyushenko, V.N. Dutov."